THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD, Editor and Proprietor

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

AVING ON THE 22d DAY OF FEBRUARY , before the Probate Judge of Bladen counqualified as Administrator on the Estate of uel Anders, deceased, I hereby notify all sons having claims against the deceased to sent them to me on or before the 22d day of nary, 1872, for classification and arrangeit for payment, otherwise this notice will be ad as bar to their recovery.
E. H. ANDERS, Adm'r.
eb 23 3 6w*

ROBERT C. JOHNSON,
SPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, COTTON, &c.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
FFICE AT JOHN C. HEYER'S STORE, would inform his friends and old customers t he has qualified as Inspector, and solicits ir patronage.
n 13 w—tf

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Pea Nuts, Cotton, &c.

dec 16 45-3m

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I am also sole Agent for the sale of "Choice rham Smoking Tobacco."
Address E. H. POGUE,
eb 3 52-2m Hillsboro', N. C.

OUBLE REFINED POUDRETTE
OF THE
"Lodi Manufacturing Co."

r sale in lots to suit customers. This article sold for HALF THE PRICE of other fertilirs, and is cheaper for Cotton, Corn, Tobacco d Vegetables, than any other in the market. is made entirely from the night soil, offal, &c., New York City.
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Read the following Testimonials:

JACOB JOYNER, Esq., of Greenville, N. C., unr date of October 25th, 1870, says: "The oudrette I purchased of you last spring, I used Corn, and from results, I am satisfied it is e cheapest and best fertilizer we can use in is section."

DAVID W. GASKILL, of Washington, N C., unr date of Nov. 4th, 1870, says: "I used your uble Refined Poudrette on Cotton in the same y (in the drill,) side by side with Peruvian ano, the Poudrette in one row and the Guano the next, and I pronounce it superior to the ano. In the spring the rows where I used e Guano looked the best, but in June and July, e Poudrette showed itself, and my neighbors o have seen it pronounce it equal to Guano, d I think they will unite with me in using it nother year."

JAMES R. WILDER, of Franklinton, N C., says, letter dated Sept. 23d, 1870: "I used the ouble Refined Poudrette on Cotton, and it ill, without a doubt, make more than a $50-ano, which has a great reputation as a Cotton anure. The Nitro-Phosphate I used on Cotn, Sweet Potatoes and garden truck, all of hich did exceedingly well."

J. J. ROLLINS, of Pactolus, N. C., under date of ctober 29th, 1870, says: "I believe the *Double efined Poudrette* and Bone Dust are all they re recommended to be. I used the Poudrette *Corn*, and although the season has been very nfavorable for all kinds of fertilizers on my ndy soil, I was perfectly satisfied, and believe the cheapest fertilizer we can use."

J. A. J. ASKEW, of Colerain, N. C., in a letter ated September 16th, 1870, says: "I let several anters have some of the 'Double Refined Pourette.' One says he wants 5 tons next season put under Corn. I used 4 tons on *Corn*, and lthough the season was unfavorable, it astonhed every one who saw it. I think it the best ertilizer for Corn I ever saw."

A Pamphlet giving full directions, &c., sent on pplication to

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Wilmington, N. C.
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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 27. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1871. NO. 5

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mar 3 d1t-w1y

The State of North Carolina.

SUPERIOR COURT—COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Mary E. Floyd, Plaintiff,
against
Harmond Floyd, Defendant.

Harmond Floyd, not being found in the County of Columbus, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk that he is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the WEEKLY JOURNAL, a newspaper published in the town of Wilmington and State of North Carolina, notifying said defendant to appear at the next Term of the Superior Court of said county, to be held in the town of Whiteville the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of February, A. D. 1871, then and there to answer the complaint of Mary E Floyd, his wife, who has filed her application for a divorce in said Court.

ISAAC JACKSON,
Clerk Superior Court.
feb 10 d1t-w5t*

GEN. LEE. Now ready—the great standard work of the day. The Life and Times of GEN. R. E. LEE, with a full record of the campaigns and heroic deeds of his COMPANIONS IN ARMS: by a distinguished Southern Journalist. The Life of Gen. Lee is here given full of facts of interest never before published. 850 pages and 30 life-like Steel Engravings. Price $3 75. $1 50 per month made by Disabled Soldiers and active men and women selling this work.
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NATURALIZATION NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION OF NATURAL-BORN subjects of Her Britannic Majesty is called to the 4th and 6th clauses of the "Naturalization Act, 1870," viz:

4. Any person who by reason of his having been born within the dominions of Her Majesty is a natural-born subject, but who also at the time of his birth became under the law of any foreign State a subject of such State, and is still such subject, may, if of full age and not under any disability, make a declaration of alienage in manner aforesaid, and from and after the making of such declaration of alienage, such person shall cease to be a British subject. Any person who is born out of Her Majesty's dominions of a father being a British subject may, if of full age, and not under any disability, make a declaration of alienage in manner aforesaid, and from and after the making of such declaration, shall cease to be a British subject.

EXPATRIATION.

6. Any British subject who has at any time before, or may at any time after, the passing of this act, when in any foreign State, and not under any disability, voluntarily become naturalized in such State, shall, from and after the time of his so having become naturalized in such foreign State, be deemed to have ceased to be a British subject, and be regarded as an alien:

Provided, (1.) That where any British subject has, before the passing of this act, voluntarily become naturalized in a foreign State and yet is desirous of remaining a British subject, he may, at any time within two years after the passing of this act, make a declaration that he is desirous of remaining a British subject, and upon such declaration, hereinafter referred to as a declaration of British nationality, being made, and upon his taking the oath of allegiance, the declarant shall be deemed to be, and to have been continually, a British subject; with this qualification, that he shall not, when within the limits of the foreign State in which he has been naturalized, be deemed to be a British subject, unless he has ceased to be a subject of that State in pursuance of the laws thereof, or in pursuance of a treaty to that effect.

(2.) A declaration of British nationality may be made, and the oath of allegiance be taken, as follows, that is to say: If the declarant be in the United Kingdom, in the presence of a justice of the peace: if elsewhere in Her Majesty's dominions, in the presence of any judge of any court of civil or criminal jurisdiction, of any justice of the peace, or of any other officer for the time being authorized by law in the place in which the declarant is to administer an oath for any judicial or other legal purpose; if out of Her Majesty's dominions, in the presence of any officer in the diplomatic or consular service of Her Majesty.

ALSO, to the following extract from the "Convention between Her Majesty and the United States of America relative to Naturalization." (Ratifications exchanged at London, August 10, 1870.)

ARTICLE II. * British subjects * * who have become and are naturalized as citizens within the United States, shall be at liberty to renounce their naturalization and to resume their British nationality, provided that such renunciation be publicly declared within two years after the 12th day of May, 1870.

Further information may be had on application to

ALEX. SPRUNT,
British Vice Consul at
3-eow-7wch Wilmington, N. C.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE Legislature of North Carolina, at its present Session, for an act incorporating Waccamaw Baptist Church in Columbus county.
183-d1tw3t*
mar 4

$2,000 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Feb. 16th, 1871.

WHEREAS, the General Assembly on the 13th day of February, 1871, passed an act authorizing and empowering the Governor to offer rewards for the arrest and delivery of certain outlaws in Robeson county, dead or alive, to the proper authorities.

Now, therefore, I, TOD R. CALDWELL, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the aforementioned act do hereby issue my Proclamation offering the following rewards, to-wit:

"For the arrest and delivery dead or alive, of the body of HENRY B. LOWRY to the proper authorities of the State," TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS.

"For the arrest and delivery, dead or alive, of the body of BOSS STRONG, to the proper authorities of the State," ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

DONE at our City of Raleigh this the 16th day of February, 1871, and the year of American Independence, the ninety-fifth.

TOD R. CALDWELL,
Governor.

By the Governor:
J. B. NEATHERY,
Private Secretary.
feb 24 3w

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871.

Mr. Edwards—A bill to repeal chapter 77 Revised Code, laws of 1869-70. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Merrimon the rules were suspended and the bill to consolidate the North Catolina and the Western North Carolina Railroad Companies was taken up and passed its second reading, and made the special order fer 10:30 o'clock on Saturday next.

Mr. Dargan asked a suspension of the rules to take up the bill authorizing the Commissioners of Anson county to levy a special tax, to pay for the erection of a court house. Passed third reading.

On motion of Mr. Linney the rules were suspended and the bill in relation to widows' year's support passed its second reading.

Mr. Gilmer offered an amendment, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Linney the bill was made the special order for Saturday morning next.

Mr. Graham, of Orange—A bill punishing counterfeiting of private marks and seals of mechanics. Referred.

Message from the House informing the Shnate of the passage of a bill declaring the Wilmington Railroad the dividing line between Nash and Edgecombe.

Mr. Battle moved to make it the special order for to-night. Adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871.

House called to order at the usual hour.

Bill to incorporate the Georgia and North Carolina Railroad Company was taken up.

Mr. Dickey occupied the floor for some time in explanation and advocacy of the bill. The bill then passed its second and third readings.

Bill to provide for another mode of taking depositions to be used in the Courts of this State was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill to regulate the appointment of guardians *ad litem* was taken up.

On motion, the bill was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee and ordered to be printed.

By Mr. Waring: A resolution asking the Treasurer if he has been enjoined against the payment of the dividends of the N. C. R. R.; if so, by whom, and what authority. Under the suspension of the rules the resolution was adopted.

Bill to prevent the sale of liquor within three miles of Montpelier Church, Robeson county, and within two miles of Hallsville, Duplin county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill to repeal chapter 76, private laws 1869-'70, wks taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill to incorporate the Navassa Guano Company of Wilmington was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill to establish and enforce the agricultural lien was taken up and ordered to be printed.

Bill to require Sheriffs and Coroners to give notice to parties in whose favor they have process for collection of money was taken up and passed its second reading.

Bill to amend chapter 67, section 53, Revised Code, was taken up and, on motion of Mr. Withers, was laid on the table.

By Mr. Brown: A bill concerning the several Superior Courts in the State; referred.

Bill concerning elections held in this State. (Bill provides that all voters must vote in the precinct in which they reside and gives the right of challenge on day of election.)

Bill to incorporate Little River Academy, Cumberland county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill to protect the interest of the State in sales under execution was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill in relation to the service of process when the Sheriff is a party, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Resolution in reference to explanation of votes while a ballot is being taken was taken up.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of yeas 56, nays 36.

SENATE.

EVENING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, March 1st, 1871.

The bill authorizing the consolidation of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad with that portion of the North Carolina Railroad between Raleigh and Goldsboro', being the special order for this hour, was considered and passed second reading.

On motion of Mr. Randolph, the bill was made special order for Monday night at 7 o'clock.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, March 2d, 1871.

Mr. McClammy presented a memorial from the Cape Fear Navigation Company; referred.

Mr. McClammy, a bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Guano Company; referred.

Mr. Troy, a bill to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors within two miles of Blockersville Academy, Cumberland county. Referred.

Mr. Barnett, a bill entitled an act to liquidate the public debt of the State. The bill authorizes the Treasurer, under the direction of Gov. Tod. R. Caldwell, Ex-Governor Bragg, and Judge E. G. Reade, to advertise for sale the State's interest in all Railroads for bonds issued by the State prior to May 1st, 1865, except bonds issued during the war; referred.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, March 2d, 1871.

Mr. Wilcox, a bill to amend certain sections of the Code of Civil Procedure; referred.

Mr. Buxton, a bill to incorporate the Naval Extension Railroad Company; referred.

Mr. Ashe: A bill to incorporate the Wilmington Railway Co operative Association; referred.

CALENDAR.

A bill to amend chapter 160 laws 1868 and 1869, taken up and passed its several readings.

A bill to amend an ordinance of the Convention of 1865, in regard to the jurisdiction of the Courts of the State, passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Joyner, of Johnston, the vote by which the bill amending chapter 160, laws 1868-'69 passed its third reading was reconsidered, and the bill was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill allowing the city of Wilmington to perfect a title to a certain lot in that city, for Giblem Lodge, F. & A. M., was taken up and passed its several readings.

An act to amend section 31, chapter 201, laws 1868-'69, passed its several readings.

The bill allowing the N. Carolina R. R and the Western North Carolina R. R. to consolidate, was taken up.

A communication was received from the Treasurer, in answer to the resolution adopted by the House, on yesterday, asking him if he had been enjoined against paying the dividends of the North Carolina Railroad He replied at length, stating that he had been, and showing the embarrassed condition of the Treasury, in consequence thereof.

Mr. Ashe, (by request) introduced a bill for the relief of the Treasurer.

The communication of the Treasurer and the bill were referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, called the previous question on the adoption of the original bill,

The yeas and nays were called and the bill failed to pass by the following vote: yeas 41, nays 56.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3.

Senate called to order by President Warren.

On motion of Mr. Cowles, the bill for the suppression of secret political societies, was made special order for Monday at 7½ P. M.

Mr. Norment, a bill to regulate appeals in capital cases: referred.

Mr. Edwards, from Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to abolish the special Court of the city of Wilmington: calendar.

Mr. Morehead, from Committee on Internal Improvements reported favorably upon bill concerning better protection of life on railroads: calendar.

Message from the House informing the Senate of the passage of a bill making appropriations for witnesses on behalf of Gov. Holden.

Mr. Worth moved a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its passage. Prevailed, and the bill passed its several readings.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. Norment from and after next Monday, until next Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 3, 1871.

By Mr. Sparrow: A bill for the better protection of destitute infants: referred.

By Mr. Sparrow: A bill to pay for certain services on the impeachment trial; referred.

Bill to incorporate the North Western North Carolina Railroad with the North Carolina Railroad being the unfinished business its cosideration was resumed.

The question recurred on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill failed to pass its third reading on yesterday.

The motion was put and failed by a vote of yeas 37, nays 58.

The Chair announced Messrs. Hargrove, Henderson and Kalsey as the House branch of the special Committee to examine into the State's interest in the Cape Fear Navigation Company.

Bill to amend the act incorporating the Bladen Manufacturing Company was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill providing for the support of the Insane Asylum for the next fiscal year was taken up and passed its several readings. (appropriates $40,000.)

Bill to amend section 47, chapter 93, laws of 1868-'69, was taken up and passed its second reading.

By Mr. McAllister: A resolution to pay witnesses attending the impeachment trial.

On motion of Mr. McAllister, the rules were suspended and the resolution was taken up and passed its second reading.

[Resolution borrows $2,500 from the Educational fund for the purpose indicated in the resolution.]

The resolution passed its third reading, under a suspension of the rules, by a vote of yeas 45, nays 23.

By Mr. Jordan: A bill to incorporate the Petersburg and Greensboro' Railroad Company; referred.

OUR RALEIGH LETTER.

Impeachment—Rapid Work in the Trial—Prostitutes and Thieves Witnesses for the Respondent — The Treasury Closed—Injunction Served—Defeat of Consolidation of N. C. & N. W. N. C. R R—Hon. W. H. Battle for Supreme Court Judge.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 2, 1871.

Dear Journal: A larger number of witnesses were examined on yesterday and to-day than during any other two days since the trial commenced. Eleven were examined on yesterday, and seventeen to-day, making a total of forty-five thus for examined for the defense, and still there are about forty more, whose testimony will probably consume a much longer time than that of those recently testifying. There are some decidedly *hard* cases among the Respondent's witnesses, the very scum and outcasts of society, black and white, male and female, such as disgrace and pollute a Court of Justice with their presence. Surely his hope must be slight indeed, if forced to the necessity of relying his defence upon the testimony of such characters. Several rich, rare and racy scenes have occurred during the sharp and close cross-examination to which these delectable personages are subjected and many unpleasant truths are forced from them. Judge Merrimon conducts the cross-examination on the part of the prosecution in a most clear, close and incisive manner, making each witness feel nervous before leaving the stand. Mr. McCorkle conducts the examination of the defense, and reflects much credit on his acknowledged legal ability. Mr. Boyden seems to have quite subsided, though still now and then he asks his old question, "did the disguised men have on horns?" Thus far nothing whatever has been developed which can justify the accused in his conduct, but still the Senate lends a listening ear and pays close attention to everything offered in defence.

Quite a little excitement in financial circles was created on yesterday by the rumor that the Treasury was closed, and the House adopted a resolution of enquiry of the Treasurer as to the true status. He reported to-day that a notice had been served on him that an application for injunction would be heard before Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court, on the 28th of this month, at the instance of certain Northern bondholders, to restrain him from receiving or paying over the dividends due yesterday from the N. C Railroad Company, amounting to $90,000. As he had been advancing the school funds to pay the ordinary expenses of the State government, expecting to reimburse that fund from these dividends, he was now compelled to close doors and let our Legislators and other officials serve their country from motives of patriotism alone, which is quite proper in these days of "moral reform." The bill to consolidate the N. C. R. R. Co., with the North Western N. C. R. R. Co., was rejected in the House to-day on its third reading, which is a sad disappointment to the people of the North Western section of the State. The bill to transfer that portion of the N. C. R. R. between Raleigh and Goldsboro' to the Atlantic & N. C. R. R. Co., passed its second reading in the Senate last night.

It is said that Mr. Philips has declined the position of Supreme Court Judge, and that Gov. Caldwell will probably honor himself by restoring to his proper place that eminent jurist, Judge Battle.

From recent advices from Washington, it is feared that the extreme Radicals will not permit the removal of the disabilities of Gov. Vance, and probably of one or two of our Congressmen. HAL.

OUR RALEIGH LETTER.

Impeachment—The White Brotherhood—Bubble Bursted—A Financial Scene—Not One Political Outrage Yet Proven by the Respondent—Amendment to Convention Bill—Election next August—The Knell of Cantwell's Court, &c., &c., &c

RALEIGH, N. C., March 3d, 1871.

Lear Journal;—This has been the most interesting day since the defence opened. Several members of the "White Brotherhood" were examined to-day, and among them Dr. John A. Moore, of Alamance.—They stated that they had joined such an organization in the year 1868, but that it has been dissolved for nearly two years, and that its object was simply mutual protection, and resembled a "vigilance committee," in punishing persons guilty of crimes who escaped the clutches of the law. That they entertain no intention or purpose to resist the laws, or to subvert the government, and only existed a few months, and numbered but a small portion of the citizens in its ranks. So that this evidence can in no way aid the defense, nor lessen the guilt of the accused, but is only a waste of time in protracting the trial.

Quite a farcial scene was witnessed today, by the attempt to prove the good character of the desperado, Kirk. The witness stated that Kirk was a very good, kind and humane gentleman, but the witness himself, was proven, on the cross-examination, to have been a *deserter* from the Confederate army, and afterwards a member of Kirk's band of cut-throats.—Never have such worthless characters ever been allowed to testify in a Court of justice.

Quite a ludricious scene occurred during the cross-examination of a witness who had received a slight flagillation from the "Ku-Klux," and who stated that it was at the instigation of his wife, who had resorted to this unique and summary method of correcting her liege.

Not a single, solitary outrage has yet been proven to have been committed because of politics, but were merely the high handed acts of lynch law by small bands of disguised men.

The Legislature will at length take some action in regard to the calling of a Convention. Since the recent action of the Executive and Judiciary in attempting to defeat the measure, and thwart the wishes of the people, the Democrats have been consulting calmly and deliberately as to what course they should pursue. In a day or two a new bill will be introduced, in which the clause "two-thirds concurring" will be inserted, so that any Republican, who has any real honest conscientious scruples as to the constitutionality of the late method proposed, cannot possibly object to this, and it is thought a few of them may vote for the bill, and thus obtain the requisite two thirds. The election will be held on the 1st Thursday in August, so as to allow full and ample time for the people all over the State to maturely consider the matter, and vote advisedly. The bill will contain only three restrictions, to secure and guarantee the Homestead exemptions, the rights of the colored race, and the Mechanics' and Laborers' lien.

The bill to abolish Cantwell and his nuisance was reported from the Judiciary Committee to day, with the recommendation that it do pass, which guarantees its final passage Would it not be well to provide for this unfortunate individual a suitable place at the Insane Asylum? But peace to his ashes; we should not "kick a dead dog."

Your faithful representative, Capt. Ashe, left here yesterday on a short visit to your city, being the first time he has rested from his arduous duties for a day.

Quite a number of Insurance Agents, representing the different prominent Companies, are visiting the city at this time, one of the most successful of whom, is Wm. R. Kenan, Esq., the popular Agent of that deserving Company, "The Wilmington Life." HAL.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, March 1.

RICH, RARE AND RACY!

STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS.

Jesse R. Grant, Father of the President, an Office Broker.

Money vs. Honesty.

[Captain H. G. Stoms, an influential Republican and Federal soldier, was appointed by President Johnson Assessor for the Cincinnati district, who was retained in office by President Grant, until yesterday, when Colonel Weitzel entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office, Captain Stoms having been removed. The following facts were elicited by a reporter of the *Enquirer* in a conversation with Captain S.:]

To-morrow, if we mistake not, Colonel Weitzel assumes possession of your office?

Captain Stoms—Yes, sir; and I am glad that I am to be succeeded by so worthy and competent a gentleman. Although he has not been familiar with this branch of the revenue, his knowledge of the law will soon make him feel perfectly at home.

Mr. B.—Why, Captain Stoms, I was not aware, until I saw the reported conversation in the Times, that the Grant and Stoms families were not on the best terms. At the outset of the Administration there were certainly cordial relations between them?

Captain Stoms—There was, as you say, good feeling at one time. Father was a Delegate to the Presidential Convention at Chicago that nominated General Grant for President. Old Jesse and his daughter—now Mrs. Corbin—accompanied father to Chicago, and afterward he procured tickets for the President's father and mother to attend the inauguration at Washington.

Mr. B.—Old Jesse claims, in that Times' report, that it was through his influence that you were retained in office by his son, and that you repaid him (Old Jesse) for it by writing abusive letters to Washington against him—copies of which letters are now in his possession?

Captain Stoms—I did think at one time that Old Jesse was my influential backer at court, but I have since learned to my satisfaction that it was not him who prevented my removal at all, and that my head would have rolled on the official block and into the official basket, but for the influence of General Jacob D. Cox, the Secretary of the Interior, who at that time enjoyed high favor with Grant, and who had known me in my early administration of the office. But for him I would have been removed. In regard to what the President's father says about my treating him with ingratitude, and writing letters to Washington vilifying him, there was never a bigger falsehood made out of whole cloth. I never wrote but one letter respecting him, and that was after my removal had been determined upon by his son. I directed that letter to the President, who, I presume, from the Times' statement, sent it on to his father. I should like to have him (Jesse R. Grant) publish that letter if he dare, and see if it will sustain his charge against me. I repeat, most emphatically, Mr. B., that he, and not I, has cause to be ashamed of that letter.

Mr. B.—Have you a copy of it, and would you have any objection to showing it to me, as an old friend of yours and your family?

[We were here shown a copy of the letter, but, as of course, we took no copy, we can only give its substance, which we have done, and no doubt, correctly, as the letter was a short one. It read substantially as follows:]

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 16, 1871.

GENERAL U. S. GRANT, President—*Sir*: I understand that, through the influence of Mr. Jesse R. Grant, Messrs. Pullan and Weitzel have been appointed as Collector and Assessor of the First and Second Ohio Consolidated Districts. Mr. Jesse R. Grant has favored my removal for over a year for the following reasons, viz: He requested of me the reappointment of a removed Gauger—displaced for misconduct in office—accompanied with a proposition which I sincerely trust I may never be compelled to disclose to any one but yourself. He (Mr. Grant), in conversation with me, made use of these words, substantially: "*So and so* has offered me five hundred dollars for a reappointment as Gauger. He is a rascal; but if you will recommend him I will take his money and give you one half of it." I declined, hence his opposition.

My friends are curious to know why Mr. Grant, my supposed warmest advocate, did not secure for me either the Assessorship or Collectorship of the new District. I trust when I hear from you I will be enabled to reply that there is no further occasion to interrogate me upon the subject.

(Signed) H. G. STOMS.

Captain Stoms—In order to understand the letter I have shown to you it will be necessary to go back a little and narrate the events that brought upon me the enmity of old Jesse, and, in their results, led to my ejection from my office. You see my duty required me, soon after the commencement of the Grant Administration, to recommend the whisky gaugers of my District. I did so with great care and caution, although I was immediately overwhelmed with applications. The most persistent in his importunities was old Jesse R. Grant; he pursued me like a shadow. He haunted the office at all hours, and if he could not find me or my brother he went to the store and annoyed my father. Although I put on my list two of his names, that did not content him, and he was as relentless as the horse-leech, whose cry was Give! give! On one occasion Mr. Grant called upon me and requested an interview. After some preliminary talk he asked me why I had removed Gauger Pease? My answer was, mainly because you told me that his official record across the river was not all right, and *that he would be watching*. He said: "Pease has better blood in his veins than any Stoms that ever lived." I replied, I know nothing of his genealogy, but I feel some little satisfaction in believing the Stomses are honest. I regret that I cannot say as much for you. (At this the old gentleman's fingers twitched, and he nervously grasped his cane, but said not a word.)

Mr. B.—Do you think Jesse R. Grant had any pecuniary expectations in Mr. Pease's retention?

Answer—I can not say as to that, but he was even more persistent about Pease's appointment (for he had been removed at that time) than he was about the re-appointment of the man referred to in my letter to the President, and who had made him the offer of $500. Mr. Grant not only insisted upon these appointments, but sent several gentlemen to intercede for them, among whom I will mention the Hon. Mr. Kramer, brother-in-law of the President, but, who by the by, only recommended the $500 man. During the conversation the now Minister to Denmark took occasion to say that I was indebted to no one but Mr. Jesse R. Grant for my retention, and intimated, in rather broad terms, unless I complied with Mr. G.'s wishes, his support would be withdrawn.

Mr. B.—This is a very serious charge, Capt. Stoms. Have you any proof beside your own word to sustain it?

Captain Stoms—Yes, sir. My father will say that at the last interview he had with Father Grant, he told him of the offer that he (Father Grant) had made to me. My father said that such a procedure would ruin us both. Father Grant then said as a sort of justification, that the two gaugers for whom he labored were a couple of rascals, and for that reason he would take their money and divide with me.

Mr. B.—After reading that report in the Times, why did you not call upon him for proof of his statements?

Captain Stoms—I will answer that question by simply reading you a letter, written by myself, and addressed to Mr. Jesse R. Grant, Postmaster at Covington, Ky., and dated February 20, 1871.

[As near as we can recollect the letter was about as follows:]

MR. JESSE R. GRANT, Postmaster, Covington, Ky.—*Sir*: I notice in the Cincinnati *Daily Times* of last Saturday, the 18th inst., that you had been interviewed in regard to myself, and stated that I had written villifying letters to the Department at Washington about you, and that you had those letters in your possession. Now, sir, you will confer a great favor upon me by publishing in any of the Cincinnati daily newspapers all letters from my pen villifying you. I did write *one* letter to the *President* concerning you, which I presume you now have. If you have not, I will furnish you a copy of the one in my possession, and trust you will give it publicity, as I can substantiate all the statements made therein.

(Signed) Very truly yours,
HORACE G. STOMS.

[The letter alluded to we have already given above.]

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

FROM WASHINGTON.

What Congress has Failed to Do—Southern Loyalist Claims—The Japanese Minister—Ku-Klux Legislation in Congress—Joint High Commission, &c.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

The last days of the Forty-first Congress are not destined to be remarkable for important results. Little else will be accomplished in legislation beside passing the appropriation bills. The House to-day showed no disposition to consider any of the important bills from the Senate now on the Speaker's table, and also refused on a yea and nay vote to allow the appropriation bill to be discussed. So that important measure goes over to the new Congress.

It is no longer doubted that all the steamship, land grant and telegraph subsidy bills are killed except the Southern Pacific, which is in the hands of a conference of the two houses. The Senate to-day, however, adopted an important amendment to the army appropriation bill, which provides for the examination, settlement and payment of all claims of Southern loyalists for quartermaster and commissary stores furnished the Union army, in the same manner as such claims are now examined and paid in West Virginia and Tennessee. The amount of this class of claims is estimated at about one million of dollars. The amendment was resisted very vigorously on the ground that it established a precedent for similar legislation, by which untold millions would be taken out of the treasury.

JAPANESE MINISTER.

The first Japanese minister ever sent to the United States, Jugoi Aronori Mori, and the members of the legation, arrived here this morning from New York. The party, with servants and all, number nineteen, and are quartered for the present in a private house, where for some weeks Governor Ito, of Japan, and his party have been lodging. The new minister is accompanied by Prince Metz Fusimi, who will remain here a short time to become acquainted with our institutions. Jugoi, or Lord Mori, will present his credentials to Secretary Fish to-morrow or next day, and be presented to the President shortly afterwards, when he will remain permanently in Washington.

THE KU KLUX BUSINESS.

The Southern outrage committee of the Senate was continued to-day over to the next Congress, where the evidence which has been taken is to be made the basis of future legislation. In the course of the debate General Blair, who is a member of the committee, took occasion to deny the truth of the publications in republican newspapers regarding the alleged evidence that a Ku Klux organization of 40,000 men existed in the South, etc. General Butler intends to make another effort in the House to morrow to suspend the rules and pass his Ku Klux or federal police bill. He lacks two votes to win, but thinks he can get them. Even if it should pass the House it will be too late to go through the Senate.

THE HIGH COMMISSION.

Sir John A. Macdonald, the Canadian premier and member of the joint high commission, arrived here early this morning. Secretary Fish gave a dinner to the high commission this evening, at which Sir John and all the other dignitaries were present. Thursday and Saturday night the British commissioners will entertain and next week they propose to have several dinner parties in style, when the officials and their wives will be invited to partake of the hospitality of Earl de Gray. Yesterday afternoon the British commissioners called on Mrs. Grant, during her afternoon reception, and this afternoon upon Mrs. Fish.

WHAT THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS WILL DO.

It is claimed that in the republican caucus to-morrow night, Speaker Blaine will be renominated by acclamation. The Western revenue reform republican members, however, declare that before this is done there must be assurance given that he will not appoint a high tariff man as chairman of the ways and means committee, otherwise there will be a break in the party ranks. The Democrats will throw their complimentary vote for Speaker either for Gen. Morgan, of Ohio, or Mr. Cox, of New York.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1871.

Mr. Conigland's Speech.

We have read with much interest the able and eloquent speech of Mr. CONIGLAND in opening the case for the respondent in the Impeachment trial. We publish elsewhere a short extract from the peroration, in which he pays a tribute to North Carolina. In the great ability, close research and burning eloquence with which the speech is characterized, we can well overlook the zeal of the counsel and the fervor of the individual in his too highly-wrought panegyrics upon the virtues and deeds of his client.

We trust, not only on account of its historical value, but of the ability with which the trial has been conducted on both sides, that some enterprising publisher will produce it for preservation in the public and private libraries of the country. The bench and bar of North Carolina have suffered much in the past by the want of full and correct reports of leading trials. We hope an exception will be made in this case.

Impeachment of Judge Jones.

In the House, on last Saturday, as will be seen by a reference to our Legislative proceedings, Mr. Justice, of Rutherford (Republican) introduced a Resolution, raising a Committee of three, to enquire into the charges against E. W. Jones (the Jay Bird) made in last Thursdays issue of the Tarboro *Southerner*. The following is the article referred to, the facts in which are vouched for as from a trustworthy and reliable source :

NORTH CAROLINA, Washington County. } JUSTICES COURT, Before M. C. McNamara, J. P.

The State upon the relation of Sarah Tilghman, colored.

Against.

E. W. Jones, Judge 2nd Judicial District.

The complaint in this case alleges that Sarah Tilghman was sent for to the Defendant's residence, in the Town of Plymouth, on Friday, the 17th inst., about 8 o'clock, P. M.

She found the defendant at home and much intoxicated. He asked her to spend the night there, and an arrangement was effected between the two.

Finding him too drunk, the plaintiff refused to stay, and attempted to leave the room, whereupon he threw her upon his bed, struck her several violent blows upon her head and person, and choked her so that for a time she lost all conscioneness.

Upon reviving she resisted his importunities, when he drew his pistol and presented it, threatening her life.

To aid her escape she cried out that the sheriff was at the door, which, in his alarm, he opened and she fled from his promises. In the hasty flight she left upon the gate portions of her dress, the same being a present from his "Honor" for former like services.

These facts were distinctly repeated by witness upon her direct examination.

The defendant conducted the cross examination in person and was unable to vary or contradict the above statement. He finally asked these questions:

Were you at a ball on Thursday night last, given at the residence of Mrs. ——, colored?

Answer—I was.

Question—Were you escorted home from the ball arm in arm by Mr. Justice McNamara, and did you spend the night with him?

Before the answer in the affirmative had quite escaped the witness, the Justice ruled that the testimony was irrelevant, whereupon the defendant urged its pertinacity to show the character of witness. The Justice ruled otherwise, and excluded the testimony.

Whereupon judgment was rendered that the defendant give bond in the penalty of five hundred dollars for his appearance at the next term of his own court, to be held at Plymouth on Monday, the 20th instant, and in consideration of his high judicial position, and his exceeding inebriate condition, that he have until 10 o'clock on Monday, the 20th instant, to find surety.

18th February, 10 p. m.

The Lessons of War.

A Versailles correspondent states that Gen. Von Moltke being appealed to in connection with some disputed point in our own late war, replied : "I know nothing about the American civil war. I have purposely kept myself ignorant upon that subject because there was nothing to be learned from it. War is a science, and any record of the mere scrambling of two armed mobs can only produce confusion in the mind."

We do not believe one single word of this statement. Gen. Von Moltke has shown too much ability to be the absurd pedant which such a reply would indicate. We believe, on the contrary, that one of the causes of the superiority of the Prussians is, that the leaders of their armies did study the history of our war, and the changes which have been rendered necessary in tactics by the improvement in artillery and small arms. No great war can take place in this age of numberless new inventions, without teaching many valuable lessons to those who are wise enough to profit by them. One, at least, of the causes of the defeat of the French, is their clinging to routine, instead of adopting the improvements introduced in other armies and profiting by their experience. As an illustration of this, look at the widely different usage made of their cavalry by the contending armies. Although operating in a country much better fitted than ours for cavalry operations, we hear very little of the Prussian cavalry on the battle field. The Prussian Generals understood that great cavalry charges against infantry armed with long range, breech-loading, self-priming arms, are henceforth impossible ; and they used their cavalry as Stuart and Forrest, Stoneman and Grierson used theirs in our war. The French, on the contrary, clinging to old traditions, utterly sacrificed their magnificent cuirassiers by rashly and foolishly launching them against the Prussian infantry at the beginning of the war. Afterwards, they had not a single officer capable of employing their cavalry to advantage in its proper sphere ; and the world has been amazed at seeing the Prussian armies using hundreds of miles of French railways to transport their troops, their supplies, their ammunition and even their siege guns, without any interruption, and as regularly as if they had been in their own country. Had the French possessed a single officer like Hampton, Morgan, Mosby or others who might be named, such as Sheridan, Custar, &c., in the Northern armies, the siege of Paris might not have been commenced even now. A few thousand cavalry in two or three columns, skilfully handled, in their own country, ought to have kept the Prussian communications continually cut at some point or other.

So far from being "the mere scrambling of two armed mobs," we assert that our war is more fruitful in profitable lessons than any other has been since the fall of the Frst Empire, for we had against us enormous odds, and nothing but the highest skill could have enabled us to continue the struggle as long as we did. While deeply sympathizing with the misfortunes of France, the Southern people may well be pardoned a feeling of pride when they contrast their achievements and constancy during four long years, with the rapid and terrible collapse of the French after only seven months of war.

The world knows the history of our struggle ; our almost hopeless numerical inferiority at the start ; our deficiency in manufactures, and especially in those that supply the material of war ; our helplessness on the water ; our terrible isolation from that Europe which furnished our enemies with numberless soldiers and boundless resources. Yet, against all these odds, we persevered, and were more than once on the verge of success. If we fell at last, we bequeathed to history a long list of glorious victories and illustrious names. We suffered no great or shameful disasters like Sedan or Metz ; and when the final surrender came, it was that of a handful of starving, yet undaunted veterans, who, as their fearless chief said at the time, would all have died then and there, before submitting to dishonorable conditions.

But alas for poor France ! In this war of seven months, not a single bright page to inscribe in her annals. Not a single great name to hand down to posterity.—Nothing but unparalleled disasters not unmingled with shame. In that brief space, from a powerful nation, unsurpassed by any other in all the elements of might, she has come down from her high position to a secondary rank, ravaged, dismembered, beggared, humiliated and ruined—not for want of men, or courage, or money, or war material, but for want of talent and energy in her leaders. It was a fair match between her and her antagonist ; yet, seven months sufficed to prostrate her so utterly that she must submit or be entirely conquered, while we resisted for four years an enemy at least ten times our strength, counting his resources as well as his numbers. We may, therefore, be justly proud of our deeds, of our men, of our leaders, of our Southern land, when we compare our war with any other recorded in the annals of History.

Reconstruction—Arkansas.

The results of the practical operation of the Reconstruction Acts of Congress have more than justified the National Democratic party in resisting their passage, and the white people of the Southern States for their almost unanimous opposition thereto. The fate of North Carolina would alone justify all that has been said and done by the Conservative party. Our Governor is being tried for a vindictive abuse of his authority. One Judge is about to be brought before the same tribunal ; others should be. Indeed, our State furnishes sufficient justification of the platform and campaign made by the Conservatives in 1868.

But some, to screen the guilt of their party, pretend that the troubles here arise to further political ends. In Arkansas we have an exhibition of the bitter fruits of Reconstruction, in which Radicals only are engaged. That State is in a condition bordering on anarchy and bloodshed. The leading officers of the State, civil and judicial, are engaged in a rancorous quarrel—a political family quarrel, all the combatants being Radicals. The Democrats stand aloof, without refusing, however, to avail themselves of the advantages which naturally accrue to them from the falling out of their enemies. The Boston *Post*, in noticing the extraordinary spectacle now presented by the condition of affairs in that State, says the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Chief Justice, and it may be other Justices and even the Attorney General, are impeached, from different and conflicting motives, of course, but without power in any quarter to consummate impeachment. It is obvious that a state of things so extraordinary could only have arisen from the association, in official positions, of a remarkably bad set of men. As nearly as we can understand it, Mr. McDonald, at present Senator of the United States, is at the bottom, or was an active agent in the beginning of the difficulty. He seems to have been the centre of one of those "rings" which have become so common, especially in the reconstructed States, in the manipulation of the corrupt machinery of Radicalism, and in the prostitution of public office and patronage to private and selfish ends. Through his influence and in his interest Mr. Clayton, the present Governor, was introduced into office. Who he is is not stated, except that he was a Colonel in the late army of the confederacy and at least a semi-carpet-bagger. But what he is became apparent very soon after his elevation to the Governorship. He was scarcely in his seat before he began to pilot the overthrow of his friend and patron, McDonald, with a view to succeed him in the Senate. To accomplish this he brought false charges against the Senator, and instigated and directed the most shameless frauds in the election of Representatives, so that he packed the Legislature in his own behalf, and thus secured his election in place of McDonald, whose term expires with the present Congress, and whose own political tricks have thus returned upon him with retributory effect. Clayton is, therefore, now both Senator elect and Governor.

It is not to be wondered at that conduct like this excited disgust, not only among the Democrats, who were but lookers-on, without power of control, but among such members of the Republican party as were not wholly lost to justice and honor. Between such Republicans and Democrats there was sympathy, but no coalition or concerted harmony of action. The Republicans were led by the Lieutenant-Governor, Johnson, who substantially broke from the party, and with Democratic aid succeeded in obtaining control of the House. The Clayton party, meanwhile, had resolved upon the removal of Johnson, as too liberal a Republican to be entrusted with the gubernatorial power which would devolve upon him when Clayton should take his seat in the Senate.—They moved articles of impeachment against him for alleged misdemeanor in ousting certain members of the Senate who had been illegally elected. The liberal Republicans and Democrats now united in impeaching Gov. Clayton, and also the Chief Justice, McClure, who was a tool for Clayton, whom he had recently appointed to subserve his interests in this controversy. The Governor is charged in the articles of impeachment with conspiring with McClure to effect the removal of Lieut.-Gov. Johnson; with encouraging fraud in the election of legislators, and with accepting bribes from several railroad companies.

This is the present attitude of affairs. Clayton has not formally accepted the Senatorship, and still holds the office of Governor, having entrenched himself in the Executive chamber, with a body of militia to guard and protect him. The Lieutenant Governor threatens, but so far nothing more, to move force against force. The Senate, which is in Clayton's interest refuses to have a quorum at any time, so that impeachment cannot be prosecuted. The Chief Justice still sits defiantly upon the bench. The blood of the gladiators is up, and bayonets are bristling in the arena. The President has directed the military commandant to be prepared for the worst contingency. And this is the republican form of government which Radicalism guarantees to Reconstruction.

County Finances.

In January last, shortly after the introduction of a bill into the Legislature by Mr. French, one of the members from New Hanover, authorizing the Board of County Commissioners to levy a special tax of thirty thousand dollars to provide for the indebtedness of the county, at the suggestion and request of several large tax-payers, we addressed the following letter to the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners :

OFFICE OF THE JOURNAL, WILMINGTON, N. C. January 7, 1871.

SIR—The introduction of a bill into the Legislature by Mr. French, said to be at your request, authorizing the Board of County Commissioners to levy a special tax of thirty thousand dollars upon the real estate of the county, has caused the indebtedness of th county to be the subject of great interest. Several tax-payers, largely interested in this matter, have made the following inquiries of me, viz:

What is the total indebtedness of the county, and what proportion of it is funded?

If funded in the bonds of the county, who are the purchasers, and at what prices?

Did the late Board of County Commissioners submit a proper itemized account of receipts and expenditures during their term of office, and cause it to be posted in accordance with law?

Being unable to answer, I have deemed it proper to seek information through you. If the account of the late Board had been made out in full, can I be furnished with a copy thereof?

Very Respectfully,

JOS. A. ENGELHARD.

A reply was received the following day, signed by the Clerk, acknowledging the reception of the letter and stating "that the desired information would be furnished at an early day." We have thus far waited in vain, although we have made verbal application for the information desired. As the close of the session of the Legislature is fast approaching, and our members must act upon the bill now before them, we propose to state, as far as our limited information enables us, something in regard to the indebtedness of the county.

The following items embrace, so far as we can learn, the disbursements of the late Board of County Commissioners, from July 15th, 1868, to September 1st, 1870.—We say disbursements, for we understand that this sum of more than one hundred thousand dollars did not cover all of their expenditures, but that the present Board are still engaged in paying debts contracted by the former :

Work House from Sept., 1868, to Aug., 1870	$ 19,751.31
Poor House from Sept., 1868, to Aug., 1870	10,728.92
Court House from Sept., 1868, to Aug., 1870	3,453.84
County Jail from Sept., 1868, to Aug., 1870	1,397.42
Coroner from Sept., 1868, to Aug., 1870	1,466.3
Stationery from Sept., 1868, to Aug., 1870, including subscription to Raleigh *Standard*, $11 20	2,207.37
Registration, Nov., 1868, to Sept., 1869	569 51
County Commissioners, Sept., 1868, to Aug., 1870	3,867.40
Bridges, Sept., 1868, to May, 1870	859,25
Criminal Court, Sept., 1868	277.77
Special Court, Oct., 1868, to April, 1870	5,913 18
County Buildings, Oct., 1868	10.50
School Funds, Nov. 1868, to May, 1869	214 75
Fees, Sept., 1868, to Aug., 1870	25,013 57
Township, Jan., 1869, to March, 1869	213.76
Taxes Remitted, Jan., 1869, to Aug., 1869	121,20
Witness and Juror tickets, Sept., 1868, to July, 1870	12,687 89
Telegraphing, March, 1869	6.75
Bonds, March, 1869, to July, 1 69	9,998.40
Taking Tax List, July, 1869, to Aug., 1870	3,754 02
Standard Keeper, July, 1869	40.00
County Examiner, May, 1870	252.00
	$104,810.16

All of these items are enormously high, and if the expenditures were honest and necessary, it shows beyond question that it is impossible to keep up our present county government without bankrupting our people. It will be seen that these actual disbursements, to say nothing of accounts unpaid, cover only a space of twenty-five and a half months. During this time, as heavily as our people were taxed, the receipts from this source were only $50,207 31, *not quite one-half of the actual disbursements.*

An inspection of some of these items will prove interesting. Under the head of stationery is included *eleven dollars and twenty cents as subscription to the Raleigh Standard.* The County Commissioners, themselves, cost the county $3,867 40. Under the old County Court system the cost would have been but little over one thousand dollars. We pay $3,754 02 for taking the tax list for two years. Five hundred dollars would have been a liberal allowance under the old system. We direct attention to the amounts paid for Fees, Special Court, Witness and Juror tickets, Bonds, the Work, Poor and Court Houses, and the County Jail.

Two items in this account strike us as peculiar, but characteristic of the times and the "party of progress." It will be seen that only two hundred and fourteen dollars and seventy-five cents are paid out as school funds, yet, during the same time, a salary of *two hundred and fifty-two dollars* was paid the School Examiner, General Rutherford, actually more than the whole amount spent for teachers, school houses, books, and the other expenses of carrying on these schools.

These expenses may be all very correct and necessary, but we submit that, upon their face, they do not look so. We do think that the present Board should have entered their protest against the loose and unsatisfactory manner in which the accounts of their predecessors were kept, and they ought never to have asked to tax the people without having protected themselves by an exhibit of the manner in which the indebtedness of the county had been incurred, and to whom the bonds had been sold and at what prices. We are told that many county officials and other office holders were the purchasers of these bonds, or hold them as collaterals for money loaned at exhorbitant rates. We are entitled to the information asked for in the letter, and we do not think our members should vote to tax the people of New Hanover one cent until this information is given.

These expenses were outrageous. Our people desire to know if they were honest. At least the mistaken leniency, if not culpable partiality, of the present Board towards their predecessors should not be sanctioned by legislative enactment. If we are to foot the bill, give us the poor satisfaction of knowing what we pay for and to whom we pay it. If these debts were improperly contracted, ought we to be taxed to pay for them—at least that portion due to the officials who were parties to the wrong?

HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

SENATE CHAMBER, March 4, 1871.

James E. Boyd, a witness for the respondent, testified.

I live in Graham, Alamance county. The first initiation into the White Brotherhood in the county that I know of was a day or two before the Presidential election in November, 1868. I joined a day or two after. J. A. Long initiated me. He came to me on the street and asked me if I knew anything of the Ku-Klux. I said nothing but what I had heard. I went to his room; he asked me to hold up my hand. I did so and he administered the oath of the White Brotherhood to me, (which was similar to that published. I was not in favor of the political and civil elevation of the negro, and that I would resist, by force if necessary, the efforts to elevate the negro.) He told me the penalty, if I divulged any of the secrets, was death. (Witness gave sign of recognition; rub left hand down lappel of coat ; returned by rubbing right hand down.) Upon a member giving a sign of distress other members were to go to his aid ; they were to aid each other under all circumstances. I understood our obligation to be such that if a member knew another member had committed crime he could not say so either on jury or as a witness without forfeiting his obligation. It was not in the oath, but the understanding of the order, that its members were to be protected in all things by all means and under all circumstances. It was part of the oath that no member should give State's evidence against a member, even to swear falsely. The obligation was attended with an explanation relative to our duties to each other, the object of the order, our manner of conduct, &c., &c. There were ten camps in the county, so I was told by Mr. Long, the chief of the county. The organization did not exist in the county before November 1868, that I know of.

I was initiated into the "Constitutional Union Guard" in 1869 by Mr. J. A. J. Patterson—I never attended any of their meetings. The oath was similar to that of the Brotherhood, and I understand its object to be to preserve the constitution as it was before the 14th and 15th amendments were added. That was a part of the oath. The colored people were not allowed to join. J. A. J. Patterson was the chief of the county of the Union Guards, so he said. James Bradshaw, a member, told me he was one of the crowd who helped to kill Outlaw. He left the county when Kirk's men came to Alamance. Bradshaw was the chief of a camp in the vicinity of Oaks bordering on Orange county. He lived some ten miles beyond Gilbreth's bridge from Graham. I know nothing of the drowning of Puryear. Some time during the adjournment of the Legislature at Christmas, '68, I learned that Shoffner was to be killed on a certain night. On the day of that night I saw Dr. J. A. Moore in Graham. I told him what I heard, and both agreed to prevent it. He agreed to go that night and meet the parties and have it stopped. He afterward told me that he did go, and that he met parties on the way to kill Shoffnor, and that he succeeded in turning them back. However, I suggested to the Doctor at first, to say that Shoffnor was in Greensboro', and that Mrs. Shoffner was in a very precarious condition, and if they went they might commit two murders, instead of one. He told me that he saw Mr. F. M. Strudwick, Abe Hedspeth, and James Bradshaw in the crowd. This question was objected to, as Mr. Moore had been examined, and the question wont be put to him.

Witness, Dr. Moore said he met them in the road at Bradshaw's house *en route* for Shoffner's, and these three persons were in command—Strudwick, Hedspeth and Bradshaw—they were leaders.

I don't know myself about whipping, but I know from members of the order that a great number of whippings took place. J. A. Long told me that Trollinger's camp whipped Caswell Holt. Also that George Anthony's camp whipped Joe Harvey. I was at home, at my father's the night Outlaw was hung. I heard no noise, did not know anything about it until next morning.

I was a Conservative candidate in my county for the Legislature, but never canvassed. I don't think the "Invisible Empire" existed in my county. I don't know that I ever took an oath as a member, though I had some connection with it. It was stated in the explanation that the order was called the White Brotherhood so that if a person was put on the stand and asked if he was a member of the Ku-Klux, he could state with truthfulness that he was not. The order was generally known as Ku-Klux. The witness was handed a list of the names of the parties arrested by Kirk, twenty of whom he recognized as having been members of the order. All I know of the Stevens murder is this. His body was found on Sunday morning, I think. The next day. Monday evening, I went over to Jacob Long's, in Graham, and had a talk with him, I had heard before, that Mr. Joseph Long had come from the Shops, and said that he had heard that Stevens was dead. Jacob Long, in this conversation, told me that Mr. Dickie—who was at that time reading law with Judge Kerr, at Yanceyville—was at Graham about eight days before, and told him that it had been arranged—the plan for Stevens' death had already been agreed upon.

Dickie was a member of the Ku klux, joined in Alamance. The witness was asked to give a conversation that took place between himself and Mr. Josiah Turner, Jr., relative to Ku-klux.

Mr. Graham objected, as Mr. Turner had been examined, and no such question had been asked him.

Mr. Boyden said he was asking the question to contradict the testimony of Mr. Turner. I want to prove a conversation the witness had with him shortly before the election.

The Chief Justice ruled it inadmissible, as no such question was put to Mr. Turner, and the only bearing such a question could have on the case would be to impeach Mr. Turner.

Mr. Boyden. We will waive that now. When Mr. Turner returns, we will have him up.

Witness. When Outlaw was hung, a meeting was called to meet the Saturday after, to express condemnation of the outrage. A large number of people assembled, but no meeting was held, on account of the fact that a millitary force (federal) had been sent to the county in the meantime. On that day I was standing on the corner of a street, and a young fellow came up to me—I don't know who he was, any more than I might have seen him before. I afterward heard that his name was White. He said he understood the military had the names of sixteen of our fellows who were at the hanging the other night.

[Owing to the lateness of the hour, we will conclude to-day's report in to-morrow's issue.—*Sentinel.*]

TWENTY-NINTH DAY—CONCLUDED.

SENATE CHAMBER, March 4.

Testimony of James E. Boyd, witness for respondent, (concluded).

At the meeting held in January, in which the resolutions were passed which have appeared in Col. McAlister's testimony, the two Secretaries were Ku-Klux—I don't recollect others who were there. Dr. Moore addressed the meeting, but I don't know anything about denunciatory language of Shoffner. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Shoffner bill then pending in the Legislature.

Cross examined by Mr. Merrimon.

I was licensed to practice law in the County Courts in 1867, and to practice in the Superior Court in 1868. I took an oath as an attorney before Tourgee. I think I took an oath to obey the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina, and to perform the duties of an attorney faithfully to my clients. I took an oath to support the Constitution before that, when I registered to vote in 1866. These oaths were taken before I joined the Brotherhood. I dont recollect that I was sworn when admitted to practice in the Superior Court. I know I was in the County Court. The oath which has been read is the one Mr. Long administered to me, I have no doubt of it, am certain of it.

Q. Do you swer positively that this clause was in it. "That you will never bear State's evidence against any member of the Brotherhood?"

A. I do not not swear these words were there but they were in the oath or explanation. After the oath was administered there was a long explanation in regard to the manner of operation, and the duty and responsibility of members, &c. I understood the oath as binding me to that explanation.—I cannot say there was a clause in the oath binding me to the explanation. I considered it as binding me not to give State's evidence against a member and to resist by force, if necessay, the civil and political advancement of the negro, and I swear I took that oath.

Q. Did you furthermore swear that you would swear to lies if any of the Brotherhood should be charged with crime in Court in order to have him acquitted when they were charged according to law? A. I understand that I was not to reveal the secrets of the order under any circumstances.

Q. Answer my question? A. That was my understanding. I understand that I had to defend a member, and keep the secrets of the order, under all circumstances, even if I had to commit perjury to do it. Mr. Long, who initiated me did not say so, but I inferred it from the oath, and the explanation.

Q. Did Mr. Long tell you if you were called into court to testify against a member you were to swear falsely? A. That was a part of the oath, that I was not to reveal the secrets.

Q. Did he thll you you were to swear falsely in court? A. No, sir, he did not say anything that left that impression, but I inferred it from the oath. I did not get any instructions from him to that effect.—What I have stated, I inferred from the nature of the organization—nobody told me so; Long nor no one else; but even if I was on a jury I was to give a false verdict. I inferred that from the oath. No one ever told me so. I joined the order in November, 1868. I considered I was a member until I published my letter last summer. I understood from the time I joined that if a member was guilty of crime I was to protect him by perjury if necessary and by false verdicts, by killing men, by whipping them, by drowning them, and by every other means that would protect the men and keep its secrets. I was in same for two years, and I was cognizant of these things, but no member was on trial. And had they been on trial I would not have committed perjury. I would not have kept my oath under such circumstances. I swore that I would, or rather inferred as much from the oath and explanation. I practiced law all the time with these oaths on my conscience. I was arrested by Kirk's men on the 15th of July. On the 16th I started to Yaneeyville. I staid in the latter place a day or two, and then came to Raleigh. I had some friends who interceded for me—Red Eye Bill Albright got permission for me to come to Raleigh. He came to see me in camp at the Shops after we went to Yanceyville. I told him I had no disposition to conceal anything I knew about the Ku-Klux from the Governor. I first proposed this to him. I told him he might tell the Governor I would not conceal anything I knew. I think I asked him to see the Governor. When Albright returned from Raleigh, and got to Yanceyville, he handed a letter to Kirk, ordering my release if I could satisfy him. He also said the Governor would show me any favor if I could come down and tell all I knew. I don't recollect what Albright said the Governor said.

Q. Did he not say the Governor would turn you loose if you would come down and tell all you knew?

A. I think he did. I came, but I did not tell any fellow-prisoner that I was coming to make a statement. I reached Raleigh about 4 o'clock in the evening.—Shortly after I got here I went to the Governor's office and saw him, the same evening. I told him substantially what I have stated here this morning.

Q. Did he ask you to make a written statement?

A. I think he did, probably—I don't know, either—I don't know what he did that evening. I don't think we talked about the publication that evening. The interview lasted a half-hour. I then went back to the National Hotel. That night I wrote and ordered to be published, a card denying that I had made or would make, any confessions about the Ku-Klux, as I knew nothing to confess.

That was not true. I went home that night, staid some two or three days, and returned. Before returning I declined to be a candidate. I did not get any communication from the Governor, but Red Eye Albright had something to do with it. I came back and remained several days.—I saw Douglas at the Hotel. He was a sort of Brigadier-General in the militia.—I also saw the Governor. I proposed myself to make the publication. The Governor talked to me about the publication; I don't recollect that he asked me to publish it. It was published a few days before the election.

I don't think the Governor asked me to publish in view of the election. He examined it before it was published. General Douglas brought it to him from the hotel. I don't recollect that I was present when he examined it. I made an alteration after, by adding the last section. I was in General Douglas' room when I wrote it. He was present. I afterwards became of counsel for the Governor in connection with the Caswell and Alamance matters. I was with Messrs. Baily, Boyden and Badger. I did some clerical service. I perhaps wrote affidavits of persons in Alamance who wished to withdraw from the order. I did not suggest the arrest of any one. I was first employed after the election. I don't know that I was employed to hunt up evidence, but I understood I was to do all in order to succeed in the investigations then going on before the Justices of the Supreme Court. I don't know that I was very active. I demanded $500. I only got $250. It was paid out of the public treasury. Afterwards I offered to replace it to the treasury. I did this because I knew the newspapers would publish me about it, and I had been published about enough. I did not think that I had'nt earned it.

Q. Your conscience was not easy, then?

A. Perfectly easy. I never saw the Governor myself, but got Mr. W. A. Smith to see him, and the Governor refused to have it back. I thought my services were worth $500. I did not examine any witnesses, made no argument before the court, only filled some warrants. In my conversation with the Governor, I don't recollect that politics in Alamance were mentioned. Politics and the approaching election may have been discussed by us. There was something said about it.

Q. Don't you know, sir, that the effect of your letter on the public mind was discussed by you and the Governor?

A. It might have been. Since the examination before the justices last summer, I can't say I have been very active in behalf of the Governor. I have recently been to Washington before the Outrage Committee, not particularly in the Governor's behalf. I stayed there some two weeks after I was examined. I stayed in a room in the Capitol with Mr. J. Holden, but I did not examine witness; I suggested some questions to be put to certain witnesses.—These suggestions of mine were sent down to the committee by Mr. Joe Holden. I was in the office with Mr. Joe Holden every day. The witnesses were examined there before they were sent to the committee. I did not stay there in the interest of the Governor, but in my own. My object was to justify the course I had taken, by suggesting questions to witnesses, and make them tell the truth as I have done. I paid part of my expenses—Col. Sam. T. Carrow and Mr. Joe Holden advanced me some money. I was not paid for services. In the Spring of 1869, Mr. Long, Mr. Bason and myself discussed the propriety of dissolving the White Brotherhood. The order was formally dissolved in the Spring of 1869, and after that we no longer had an order there.

Q. Did you attend a meeting of the Ku-Klux in which it was proposed, and by you, that the Ku-Klux should attend political meetings, secure the appointment of officers so that they could control the proceedings?

A. I think I stated something of the kind. I proposed that the organization should control the politics of the county. The object was to control the nominations thereby securing all the offices. We were not to let the public generally know that. (After considerable equivocation, the witness acknowledged the proposition was lost, but could not recollect how.) While I was a candidate I did not tell the people I was a Ku-Klux.

Q. You say that Mr. Long told you, the Monday after Stephens' body had been found, that a few days before that Mr. Dickie had told him that provision had been made to kill Stephens?

A. Yes sir.'

Q. I ask you, did not the Chief Justice ask you this question last summer: "Have you heard any of your klan say anything about the death of Stephens?"

A. I think not. I don't recollect that I was questioned about Stephens at all.

Q. I ask if the Chief Justice did not put that question to you, and if you did not answer "No"?

A. I don't recollect. If the Chief Justice did put that question to me, and I answered "no," I certainly did not tell the truth. I was sworn before the Chief Justice. I did not think to tell of this while the investigation was going on last summer. In the meeting in January I acted in good faith in introducing the resolutions. I believe all the others did.

I believe all who attended the meetings to denounce the Shoffner bill, and the hanging of Outlaw were in good faith. I had the conversation with Mr. Bradshaw about killing Outlaw about two weeks before he was hung.

Mr. Merrimon then handed witness an oath, and asked if that was not the one Long administered.

Answer. It is so far as it goes. I think there was more of the explanation.

Q. Has that got the provisions in it about false verdicts, &c.?

A. No sir.

Q. What is omitted?

A. I did not say it was in the oath. I said it was in the oath or explanation. I inferred from the oath or explantion which I took that such would be the case.

Q. You swore before this in brackets—("I will not give State's evidence against a member,") was in the oath?

A. I said in the oath or explanation I inferred that that was required of members.

Red Eye Albright told me that the prisoners were to be tried, and if convicted, punished. I can't say about hanging or shooting, nor can I say that he said Dolf Moore or others would be convicted and shot.

The outrages upon Outlaw, Puryear, Holt and others were committed after the conversation between Mr. Long and myself, in the spring of 1869, relative to disbanding the order. Mr. Long stated soon after that conversation, that he had called a meeting of the chiefs, and the order had been disdanded.

Here Mr. Boyden handed witness the original manuscript of his letter published last summer, upon the acceptance of which arose a long debate, which lasted to adjournment.

At 3:30 o'clock p. m. court adjourned.

THIRTIETH DAY.

SENATE CHAMBER, March 6, 1871.

James E. Boyd, a witness for the respondent, again on the stand.

If the question was put to me by the Chief-Justice, last summer, relative to Steven's murder, I did not understand it or I should not have answered "no." At that time I knew what I stated Saturday. Mr. Long left the county soon after Kirk came there, and returned last December. Soon after his return I had a talk with him, during which we recurred to the conversation we had before, relative to this matter, and he did not dissent to what I said, though I don't recollect what he said.

I would not regard the oath I took as a member of the White Brotherhood as binding against an oath I should take in court, against a member. I would not have been controled by the oath of the order when in court.

Jack Guy, colored, a witness for the respondent, testified to having been whipped twice by disguised men, once about three years ago, another time about one month after. I was whipped the worst sort, I called it.

A number of other witnesses were called, but their testimony was unimportant.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY.

SENATE CHAMBER, March 7, 1871.

Court met. Hon. Chief Justice Pearson in the chair.

Roll called, and forty-two Senators present.

William J. Clarke, a witness for the respondent, sworn and testified.

Questioned by Mr. Smith :

As Colonel of the 1st regiment of State troops, I had my headquarters in a room in this capitol. On one occasion William Patten came to my office and expressed a desire to make a confession relative to his connection with the Ku Klux. He did not come under guard. I did not have on any uniform, nor was there any guard about my office except my Orderly. I conversed with Patten—commenced by saying there was a bad state of things in Alamance, and the Governor desired it should be broken up. That the Governor desired me to do all in my power to put a stop to this order of things. I impressed upon him his duty to make a full confession. He did not do so then ; indeed, I dismissed him without taking it, telling him to come the next day. The next day he came back ; no one with him, or in the room, unless it was his friend, Mr. W. A. Albright. I again dismissed him, wishing him to feel that I was not anxious that he should confess. The third day he came, and I took down precisely what he suggested—asked him no questions—just let him relate the whole matter in his own way. I read over every sentence to him, and he expressed satisfaction with its correctness. I think if there was ever a confession freely and voluntarily made, it was that one. I regarded Patten as half witted. About two days after the confession he came to me and said he wanted to tell me about Bergen's hanging him up. He said that Bergen took him out, put a rope around his neck, threw it over a limb, and pulled him up a little, took him down and he fainted on his way to camp. Also tied him out all night. I communicated this to the Governor, but don't recollect his remark. I don't know who first communicated the news of Bergen's conduct to the Governor. I recollect on one occasion that the Governor and myself were walking down Fayetteville street, and met Mr. Joe Holden, who remarked, "Have you heard the news from Alamance?" The Governor replied no. Mr. Joe Holden then stated that it was reported that Bergen had hanged some prisoners until they were quite dead ; and I'll be d—d if this torturing of prisoners must'nt stop." The Governor said Certainly ! do you suppose I could countenance such a thing ! I remarked, "Oh ! certainly not." We then walked on, talking, the Governor expressing his disapprobation of all such outrages.

I recollect being in the executive office on one occasion, when several other gentlemen were present, we discussed as to the proper force to use, the Governor stating that he had previously called into use a detachment of militia, and they conducted themselves so badly, that he did not want any more such.

This was objected to.

On the 7th of June, I was in the executive office, when General Abbott, Adjutant General Fisher, Col. W. F. Henderson, and General Willie D. Jones were present. I told him that a military force well disciplined and well kept in hand, was the very thing to put down these outrages in Alamance. My opinion was concurred in by all present. The outrages were discussed a little. It was purely a military meeting. The Governor said he regretted the necessity for such a course, but he felt compelled to resort to it. I suggested this character of troops, because I have a perfect contempt for militia as commonly organized, and I did not want to be identified as a common militia colonel. I suggested that they be organized as United States troops, regularly sworn in.

Cross-examination.

By Mr. Graham.

At that meeting not one word was said about Kirk, Bergen, or the Tennesseeans. I expected to have entire control of the military. I considered the militia as an uncontrolable mob, and urged the employment of special troops. I did not say one word as to the legality of such an organization, was not asked for a legal opinion, and did not volunteer an opinion upon the question. After I had been in Washington and procured an outfit for my regiment, I heard of Kirk as a member of this troop. Had I have known that Kirk would be employed I would not have accepted the commission. The news of the outrages by Bergen was communicated to the Governor before election, sometime. Patten was not before me as a prisoner, though he was under military surveilance. I examined him at the request of the Governor. He seemed to be nervous when he first came before me, and I refused to take his evidence while in that condition. I heard him told if he would make a confession he might go home—indeed I told him so myself. The paper I wrote for him contained nothing about the hanging. I put down what he said, without making a single suggestion to him. I had heard the story of his being hanged, but said nothing to him as to what I should put down in his confession. I don't know that while here he was under guard or locked up, or that the correspondent of the New York Herald called to see him and was refused by a guard. I put an officer of my regiment to watch him, but don't think he (Patten) knew anything about it. The first interview with the Governor, all present were strong republican politicians, second time, I found Senator Pool there, talking with the Governor. The first time I was tendered the colonelcy ; I declined it, not knowing that a wound I had received in a previous war would justify my acceptance of the commission and to again enter military life ; but I was to answer the next day. The next day I went to the executive office—there found Senator Pool, and consented to accept the commission—(and gird on my sword for the third time, at the call of my native State—.)

Mr. Albert Johnson, Saperintendent N. C. R. R., testified to the whipping of Corlis.

Nick. Shoffner, col., testified to having been whipped painfully by the Ku-Klux. Also, that some parties whipped his wife. Whipped him, so they said, for voting Radical ticket. Did not whip his wife for voting, but for being a mid-wife—she interfered with the practice of Dr. Coble—her charges being so much lower. I know them ; had them arrested and carried before Judge Tourgee. Case yet undecided. Occurred in 1868.

John Skenes testified to having been a Ku-Klux. Gave an equivocal account of his association with it. Never was in any raids, &c. Said he was at one meeting, Dr. Moore present, and said that the order should be kept up for the benefit of the poor people especially, as it would give them an opportunity of self-defense.

One of the rules was if camp decreed a punishment every member should assist in it, if it was against father or brother.—Great object of the order was to scare the darkies and carry the election. Jacob Long explained object to me. I heard Henry Albright say that the Ku-Klux (Henry was a member) talked of hanging his brother Bill. He thought they ought not to hang him, but his back was Broad enough and he ought to be whipped some.

kard told me they were going to whip
ight and he stopped them.
oss-examination.
did not want to join—only joined be-
e John Stockard wanted me. I don't
llect the oath—it required us to stick
o each other and to scare the darkies
carry the election. I made confession
Kirk came and signed papers at Al-
it's house.
hn W. Long has left the county be-
e he was threatened. They called
hog-thief John Long. I am a Demo-
have always been one. Last summer
l for William A. Smith and Steven
e, don't know their politics.
even A. White testified to Corliss'
ping. Corliss taught a colored school,
n of excellent character, very intelli
&c. I have been R. R. Agent, (at
s) Magistrate, Express Agent, Post-
er and elected to the Legislature last
Am very generally acquainted in
ty. Last two years feelings between
very bitter on account of politics.—
e of terror in the county, a great
y not considering themselves safe be-
Outlaw was hung. It was decidedly
npleasant condition of things. I was
connected with Seymour and Blair
which resolved that no member of
club should employ any one who
the radical ticket. I have been a
istrate for eighteen months, am yet.
e never been applied to for a warrant
st a Ku-Klux. Ku-Klax could not
nished in the county. My politics
—nothing more. I have not acted
the Conservative party since 1868.
oss-examination.
rliss' conduct at a church near Mob-
lle, in carrying a negro in and seat-
im among white folks, gave great of-
to members of the congregation.—
feelings between races were confined
ely to political divisions. I do not
of any application to any magistrate
warrant and it being refused. John
complained to me of having been
ped by McAdams. Isley was a Re-
ican and voted the Democratic ticket;
his he was whipped. McAdams is a
blican. The parties are nearly equally
led in the county. I should have
ted a warrant at any time, to any one,
application—never was afraid to do
There was no time when Sheriff or
tables could not execute any precept
warrant. I never knew an instance
evidence was produced, that officers
e law failed to punish. The difficulty
in getting evidence. I think Repub-
s have been afraid to vote until last
ner—even a great number were at last
lection. Kirk's troops were there last
ner. Last fall the vote was quite full
though I think some Republicans
afraid to vote. A good many white
were discharged from employment on
. C. R. R., for voting the Democratic
t.
cindy Morrow, col., testified that
eighteen months ago she resided
n Orange, near Alamance line, that
ight some twenty-five disguised men
to her house, fired several balls
gh the door into the house, then
the door open, went in, caught her
and, Thomas Jefferson Morrow, tied
e around his neck, and dragged him
oors. She followed, begging them
hurt her husband, to spare him just
ime. They cursed and abused her.
husband begged to be allowed to
to his wife—to tell her and his babies
bye—they cursed again, and as she
to hand him her hand they pulled
off with the rope, saying to her, "you
ee him again." She then commenced
wing to attract some neighbors, and
ng one of the men say "go back and
very one of them," she hushed, took
amily out in the field, and remained
ght. The next morning she, in com-
with her sister, went in search of her
and, and found him hung a short dis-
from the house, on the public road,
She also found hung, the body of
brother, near that of her husband.
mation was given, a jury of inquest
eld over the bodies—she was examin-
t nothing was elicited as to the pre-
tors. On the breast of her husband's
was pinned a piece of paper, "All
burners, and women-offenders, we
lux hang until dead, dead, dead."
indictment that she ever heard of.
witness testified to recognizing four of
arty.
oss-examined.
me barns had been burned just before
very near where she lived, belonging
ssrs. Jones, Minor and Morrow. All
fired the same instance. She swore
id not know who the Ku-klux were,
e jury of inquest, but she did know.
afraid to tell, for fear they might
back after her. My husband and
were accused of burning barns. We
turned out of the house in which we
, but I never heard my husband or
say one word about burning barns.
usband was sick abed the night the
s were burned.
m Curtis, witness for respondent,
fied to having belonged to the White
herhood. Was initiated in the fall of
. The only object I ever heard was
ep the peace, protect our families and
erty, prevent crimes from being com-
d, and we did not know better how
it than by some such organization.
ld only infer that it was political so
s it did not admit radicals as members.
were only to ride through the country
times, disguised to let evil doers
that there was such an organization,
der that it might stop violations of
e. I only attended two meetings, Mr.
b Long presided at both. Mr. Long
us instructions to preserve order,
not for a member to violate any law.
gs were being done which were charg-
the Ku-klux, and I got out of it; not
I knew they were guilty, but I did
vant to belong to the order when it
suspected of crimes.
oss examination.
vas arrested by Bergen. At last I
ved orders to report to camp. I did
ne morning, and was again ordered
port next day. When I again got
Bergen asked me if I was well off.
I would be if everything was paid
Then he asked me how much whisky
uld give not to be disturbed. I asked
much he wanted. Said he wouldn't
ten or five barrels, but how much
d I give. I said I thought a jug-full
sionally would do. He asked a barrel
we agreed on that, and I sent it to
Afterward I saw him and he de-
ded more. I refused, saying that he
nothing to do with me then. He
that my brother was in prison, how
h would I give to get him out. We
ed awhile and he finally said he would
him loose if I would give him ten gal-
. I said, well durn it, turn him loose
I will send the brandy. He did it.
hen Kirk came I was told if I would
a paper dissolving my connection
the order I would not be troubled.
. Boyd prepared the paper. I never
erstood, when joining the order, that
s to violate any law, prevent negroes
ying their rights, or that we were to
on juries and give false verdicts in
r of members. I never heard of any
thing—nor was it ever proposed that
n aware of.
Court adjourned.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, March 3, 1871.

bill to incorporate the Pennsylvania
North Carolina Land and Lumber
Company, being special order, was considered.

Mr. McClammy offered an amendment which was adopted; that Livingston Creek should not be diverted from its natural channel, North of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad.

The chair announced the arrival of the hour for the consideration of the

SPECIAL ORDER,

it being a bill introduced some time since by Mr. Graham, of Orange, to allow railroads and other corporators, to purchase the stock of the State in such corporations by returning to the Treasury, the bonds with which such stock was obtained, and for other purposes, on its second reading.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, took the floor, and in a speech of some length supported the bill. (Mr. G. showed the indebtedness of the State, the character of the indebtedness and the assets of the State. Presented facts and figures to sustain him. As the speech has been reported for publication, we will not attempt a report of it.)

Messrs. Worth, Robbins, of Rowan, and Edwards, of Granville, each discussed the question in a few forcible remarks.

Its further consideration was postponed until next Friday, on motion of Mr. Love.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, March 4, 1871.

Mr. Gilmer moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution passed yesterday, to authorize the Public Treasurer to appropriate $2 500 of the school fund to the payment of witnesses in the impeachment trial; he having been informed that such appropriation of the school fund was not necessary. Prevailed, and resolution laid on table.

A bill to consolidate the N. C. and Western N. C. R. R. Companies, on third reading. Provides for a joint meeting of Stockholders of both roads und a joint vote to decide upon this consolidation.

Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, moved to lay the bill on the table, and demanded the yeas and nays. Did not prevail. It was made the special order for next Wednesday night.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, March 4, 1871.

By Mabson, colored: A resolution asking Hon. Z. B. Vance to resign his position as U. S. Senator, placed on Calendar.

By Mr. Anderson: A bill to prevent the purchase of ice at the expense of the State; placed on Calendar.

By Mr. Scott: A bill authorizing the Commissioners of Onslow county to levy a special tax; referred.

Bill to amend section 199, chapter 4, Code of Civil Procedure was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill to authorize the Commissioners of Bladen county to levy a special tax was taken up and passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 57, nays 7.

Bill to incorporate the Petersburg and Greensboro' R. R. Company was taken up and passed its several readings.

Mr. Justice, Rep., offered a resolution raising a Committee of three to inquire the charges against E. W. Jones, Judge of the second Judicial district.

Mr. Justice said that he offered the resolution in order that these charges might be examined into, and if true, that a resolution of impeachment might be offered and the Judge deposed before he could hold another Court in this State. He moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution.

The rules were suspended and the resolution passed its several readings unanimously.

The following is the resolution:

WHEREAS, There appears, published in the Tarboro' *Southerner* of the date of March 2nd, 1871, a grave and serious charge against E. W. Jones, Judge of the 2nd Judicial District, therefore,

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, that the Speaker of the House be authorized and requested to appoint a committee of three, to ascertain whether said charge has any foundation in truth or not, and report the same to this House at the earliest possible day; to the end, that the House may take due notice thereof.

2nd. That said Committee shall have power to send for persons and papers.

Bill to incorporate the Kenansville and Clinton R. R. Co., was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill to amend the act incorporating Homestead and Building Associations was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill to repael certain sections of the act to organize the militia in Norsh Carolina was taken up and passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 45, nays 19. The rules were suspended and the bill passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 43, nays 18.

Bill to prevent fishing on Sunday was taken up. After some debate the bill passed its several readingf.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.—There was so little of interest to the people of this section in the proceedings of the Legislature on last Tuesday that we have concluded to omit our regular report, so as to give fuller play to the impeachment proceedings. The principal items of Legislative interest are as follows:

In the Senate:

Mr. Latham, from the Committee on Constitutional Reform, reported a new Convention bill, which was made special order for Friday night.

Mr. McClammy: A bill to incorporate the Real Estate Loan and Building Association of the city of Wilmington; referred.

In the House;

By Mr. Stanford: A bill to incorporate the Kinston and Kenansville Railroad Company; referred.

On motion of Mr. French, the resolution in relation to the Waccamaw and Little River Canal Company was taken up and passed its third reading.

By Mr. Ashe: A resolution in reference to the late message of acting-Governor Caldwell, in relation to the Convention question. [The resolution is a lengthy and able statement of the whole question, and will soon be published in full. Its great length prevents its publication in this report.]

After being read, the resolution was, on motion of Mr. Ashe, referred to a select Committee

The Chair announced Messrs. Ashe, Justice, Darden, Stanford and McAllister as the select Committee on Mr. Ashe's resolution in relation to Gov. Caldwell's message.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[Extract from the speech of Edward Conigland in opening the case for Governor Holden in the Impeachment trial.]

* * * * * *

The honorable manager, Mr. Sparrow, has referred to North Carolina. He has told us that her people are noted for their obedience to law, and for their love of liberty; but he can pass no eulogy upon them that can rise to the height of my estimate of their character. Now when my days have turned on their decline, I find myself bound to them by all the ties that can cluster around the heart of man—by all my feelings, affections, hopes and aspirations, I love North Carolina with the fidelity of a son, and cherish her honor as I do the honor of the mother that bore me. Until comparatively recent times, without any large seaport and consequently without foreign commerce—uncontaminated by the vices engendered in great cities and extensive manufacturing districts, her people pursued the even tenor of their way in a state of almost Arcadian simplicity and innocence, so that no other region on the face of the earth, of the same extent, until the breaking out of the late war, was so free from outrage and crime. To it we might have pointed as realizing Moore's beautiful lyric wherein he represents a fair lady, in the olden time, adorned in rich and rare gems, traversing alone and in safety his own native Isle, protected by the honor and virtue of its sons—for throughout the whole State, whether amid the secluded valleys of her mountains, or by the lonely borders of her swamps, in the night time no more than in the day time, did the safety of man or woman require either bolts or bars.

The nurse of every domestic virtue no higher eulogy can be passed on her daughters, than that they inspired and are worthy of that couplet of one of her own cherished sons, which for expressiveness with brevity, is not to be surpassed in the English language. A people marked by so many virtues, so hospitable, that the stranger and the wayfarer never applied for food or shelter in vain—so unselfish that natives of other climes have filled their highest executive and judicial stations, could not exist without public evidences of their private worth. We find them in every department, peers among the foremost. North Carolina gave to na ion a Macon, whose integrity, wisdom and far-seeing statesmanship have become proverbial. The learning of her Haywood, Ruffin and his cotemporaries on the bench, are known and respected throughout the Union, and the eloquence of her Yanceys, her Murphye, her Hendersons, her Stanleys, her Gastons and her Badgers, might have graced Westminster Hall although unreported and lost to the world, it aided in forming the character of her people and will live among their posterity. In the field, as in the forum, she has shone conspicuous—her Andersons, her Daniels, her Branches and her Penders are among "the few, the immortal names that were not born to die"—but greater still, her host of unnamed heroes who

"While the moss of the valley grew red with their blood
"Stirred not, but conquered and died."

sanctified their cause by their lives, and whose bones lie mouldering in the unknown graves of a hundred battle-fields. Nor has the sacrifice been in vain. Surely so long as virtue finds a place in the world, will the memory of those days of sorrow and struggle animate our posterity to great and noble deeds.

COUNTY TREASURER'S REPORT.—We publish here the report of Owen Fennell, Jr., Treasurer of New Hanover county, as submitted to, and approved by, the Board of County Commissioners:

Account current of Owen Fennell, Jr., County Treasurer, from September 10th, 1870, to March 1st, 1871.

To amount received from J. W. Schenck, taxes	$13,370 20
To amount note discounted at First National Bank	2,955 00
To amount received from Benj Lucas, Jr.	1,288 03
To amount received from W. J. Bivins, marriage licenses	61 00
To amount received from J. C. Mann, tax and duty	754 66
To amount received from J. C. Mann, deeds and mortgages	621 78
To amount received from R. S. Waldron, marriage licenses	267 00
To balance due O. Fennell, Jr, County Treasurer	108 51
	$19,426 18

Cr

By amount paid coupons	$ 319 92
" " " Special Court claims	1,164 88
" " " intest note E. J. Penny packer	659 99
By amount paid interest note First National Bank	135 00
By amount paid juror and witness tickets	3,082 55
By amount paid orders Board Commissioners	13,648 70
By commissions on receipts and expenditures	415 14
	$19,426 18

School Fund.

To amount received from E. B. Brink	$ 428 51
To amount received from State Treasurer	1,222 00
	$1,650 51

Cr.

By amount paid schools per vouchers	$1,537 00
By balance on hand	113 51
	$1,650 51

Federal Point Township.

To amount received from J. W. Schenck	$107 06
	$107 06

Cr.

By amount paid per vouchers	$ 73 25
By commissions on receipts & expend'trs	1 80
By balance due Federal Point Township	32 01
	$107 06

Wilmington Township.

To amount received from J. W. Schenck	$3,800 00
	$3,800 00

Cr.

By amount paid for school-house	$3,(0) 00
By commissions on receipts & expend'trs	64 00
By balance due Wilmington Township	732 00
	$3,800 00

☞ More than one hundred thousand persons annually die in this country from Consumption, which is but the child of Catarrh. $500 is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh he cannot cure. Sold by druggists, or send sixty cents to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and get it by mail. A pamphlet free.

Burning and Shaking.

By a ridiculous misapplication of language, invalids are sometimes said to "enjoy very poor health," but it is not on record that any human being was ever spoken of as enjoying chills and fever. And yet there are thousands, at this moment, in one or the other of the two stages of the disorder, who might just as well have avoided it as not. If there is anything demonstrable in therapeutics, it is that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an antidote to intermittent fevers. No instance can be cited in which it has been taken, either as a safeguard against this class of diseases or as a remedy for them, and failed to produce the desired effect. The season when malarious fevers are rife, has commenced, and no inhabitant of any district subject to their visitations should be without this great preventive and remedy. Indeed, it is a most potent protection against all the ailments which prevail in the spring months. From marsh and pool, and from all moist soils are now rising the mephitic elements which give birth to fever, indigestion, billiousness, colics, and a whole host of epidemic and other maladies. Aid the system to resist them. Energize and regulate all the animal functions with this reinforcing agent. This precaution is as necessary in cities as in new settlements, for malarious fevers are now almost as common in the great centres of population as on the borders of the southern bayous and marshes and the rich agricultural regions of the West. The preventive and remedy is accessible to all. Who will be unwise enough to brave recklessly the danger it would avert?

The following lines are supposed to have been written by an editor who was insane, for certainly no sane man could dream anything so improbable:

I had a dream the other night,
When everything was still;
I dreamed that each subscriber
Came up and paid his bill.
Each wore a look of honesty,
And smiles were round each eye
As they handed over the stamps
And yelled, "How's that for high."

The King of Sweden writes for the newspapers of Stockholm.

The French under Napoleon entered Berlin in triumph in 1806.

Large numbers of Americans are now visiting Havana.

On the Hudson, before the recent thaw, "stilt skating," on irons thirty inches high, was fashionable.

Some of the New England papers announce a return to wood-burning, in many sections, owing to the necessities of the coal famine.

sept 17 62-eod&wly-ch

The New Haven police have a sharp eye on every boy between the ages of six and sixteen that is seen on the street during school hours. Such as cannot account for themselves are arrested for truancy.

Jean Pierron, an old miser, died last week, in New Orleans, worth $150,000. He had often begged in the streets and is said to have lived on 25 cents a day for years.

It is said that no fewer than 20,000 to 25 000 Americans are waiting in England, Switzerland, Germany, and Italy for the earliest opportunity to return to Paris.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ℔	28	@ 29	LIME, ℔ bbl	0 00	@ 0 00
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each,			(From store)		
2nd hand	2 00	@ 2 65	Rockport	0 00	@ 1 40
New	2 75	@ 3 00	Rockland	0 00	@ 1 50
CANDLES, ℔ lb.,			MOLASSES, ℔ gallon,		
Tallow	18	@ 20	Cuba, hhds.	36	@ 38
Adamantine	15	@ 17	do bbls.	40	@ 40
Sperm	50	@ 55	Sugar house,	23	@ 25
COFFEE, ℔ lb.,			do bbls.	25	@ 28
Java	28	@ 30	Syrup, bbls.	50	@ 1 00
Laguayra	22	@ 24	Do N. O.,	75	@ 0 80
Rio	17½	@ 23	NAVAL STORES,		
St. Domingo	25	@ 28	Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs.		
COTTON, ℔ lb.,			Virgin new	0 00	@ 3 30
Ord. to Mid'g	11	@ 13	Yellow dip	0 00	@ 3 30
Strict Mid'g	00	@ 13¼	Hard	0 00	@ 2 10
COTTON BAGGING,			Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@ 1 50
Gunny, ℔ yd	25	@ 26	Tar, in ordr	1 60	@ 1 65
Dundee	20	@ 23	Pitch, City	1 90	@ 1 95
Flax	24	@ 26	Rosin, pale	4 25	@ 5 50
Double Anc'r	25	@ 27	do No. 1	2	@ 3 50
Rope, ℔ lb	7	@ 10	do No. 2	2 15	@ 2 25
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel	1 05	@ 1 10	do No. 3	0 00	@ 2 15
DOMESTICS,			Spirits Turpentine, ℔ gal	0	@ 49
Sheeting, ℔ yard	9	@ 11¼	NAILS, ℔ lb.,		
YARN, ℔ bl	25	@ 1 30	Cut	5 25	@ 5 50
FEATHERS, ℔ lb	65	@ 90	OILS, ℔ gallon,		
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			Sperm	0 00	@ 3 00
Mackerel,			Linseed	1 40	@ 1 50
No. 1	28 00	@30 00	Machinery	1 75	@ 2 00
No. 2	13 00	@15 00	Kerosene	30	@ 33
No. 3	00 00	@00 00	PEA NUTS,	2 25	@ 2 75
Mullets	5 50	@ 8 00	POTATOES,		
Herring,			Sweet, bush	0 60	@ 0 80
East	00	@ 9 00	Irish, ℔ bbl	4 00	@ 5 50
N.C.roe	9 00	@12 50	PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,		
do cut,	8 00	@10 00	N. C. Bacon		
do gross,	7 00	@ 8 00	Hams	16	@ 18
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	9	@ 10	Middlings	15	@ 16
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern			Shoulders	13	@ 14
Family	8 00	@11 00	Hog round	15	@ 16
Superfine	7 00	@ 7 50	Western Bacon, (Smoked.)		
Fine	6 00	@ 6 25	Hams	16	@ 17
Ex. Super	7 50	@ 7 75	Middlings	13	@ 13½
NORTH CAROLINA,			Shoniders	11½	@ 12¼
Family	8 25	@ 8 50	(Dry Salted.)		
Superfine	7 75	@ 8 00	Middlings	13	@ 14
GLUE, ℔ lb	16	@ 20	Shoulders	10	@ 11½
GUNNY BAGS	28	@ 30	Lard, N C	19	@ 20
GUANO, Peruvian,			do North'rn	13	@ 17
Per ton	82 50	@85 00	Butter, N C	00	@ 30
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			do North'rn	33	@ 54
Corn	92	@ 1 05	Cheese	4	@ 18
Oats	75	@ 80	PORK Northern, ℔ bbl.		
Peas, Cow	1 50	@ 1 75	City Mess	24 00	@25 00
Rice, rough	1 25	@ 1 35	Thin "	00 00	@00 00
Carolina	7½	@ 8¼	Rump	00 00	@22 00
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			SALT, Alum, ℔ bag	2 bush	2 00 @ 2 00
Green	5	@ 7	Liverpool, sack, ground		
Dry	14	@ 15	cargo	1 30	@ 1 35
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.,			from store	1 45	@ 1 50
East'n	1 40	@ 1 50	American	1 35	@ 1 40
Northern	1 20	@ 1 35	SUGAR, ℔ lb.,		
IRON, ℔ lb.,			Porto Rico	12½	@ 13
English, ass'd	8	@ 10	"	13	@ 13½
American, ref'd	9	@ 10	B	13½	@ 14
American, sheer	9	@ 10	A	14	@ 14½
Swede	10	@ 12	Crushed	15	@ 15½
Hoop, ℔ ton	100 00	@110 00	SOAP, ℔ lb.		
LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (dom.)			Northern	5½	@ 8
Whiskey	1 25	@ 4 00	SHINGLES, ℔ M.,		
Bourbon	2 00	@ 1 00	Contract	4 00	@ 5 50
N. E. Rum	2 00	@ 3 00	Common	2 25	@ 2 75
Gin	4 00	@ 7 00	STAVES, ℔ M.,		
Brandy	4 00	@ 9 00	W.O. bbl.	00 00	@30 00
do Apple	1 50	@ 2 75	R. O. hhd	00 00	@00 00
do Peach	2 25	@ 3 50	TIMBER, ℔ M.,		
LUMBER, River,			Shipping	11 00	@12 50
F'r Bds	15 00	@17 00	Mill, prme	8 50	@10 00
Wide do	12 00	@14 00	Mill Fair	7 50	@ 8 25
Scantling	10 00	@12 00	Mill, inferior to ord	5 00	@ 5 50
			TALLOW, lb	11	@ 0 12

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, March 9, 1871.

TURPENTINE—For this article there has existed a good enquiry during the week just closed and the price of soft is 5 cents higher—sales being made at $3 50 for soft, and $2 10 for hard, ℔ bbl of 280 lbs. Receipts have been very light, footing up only 958 bbls, which sold as follows:

	Bbls.	Soft.	Hard.
Friday	40	$3 25	$2 10
Saturday	53	3 25	2 10
Monday	343	3 25	2 10
Tuesday	335	3 25@3 30	2 10
Wednesday	187	3 30	2 10

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—During the week just ended the market for this article has ruled in rather an unsettled condition, and very few transactions have taken place. Up to Tuesday there was no change in price, but on that day sales were effected at 49 cents, at which it closes quiet. Receipts light, and but little stock offering, which is generally held above the views of buyers. We quote sales as follows:

Friday	55 casks at	50	cents ℔ gallon.
Saturday	6 "	50	" " "
Monday	18 "	50	" " "
Tuesday	60 "	50	" " "
Do	18½ "	49	" " "
Wednesday	10 "	49½	" " "

ROSIN—Since the close of our last review the market for strained has ruled very firm, and from our sales below it will be seen that there has been an advance of fully 15 cents—last sales being at $2 15, which is freely offered, and the stock held higher. For the medium grades the market has generally ruled quiet, while for the finer qualities a good demand has existed and full prices obtained. Receipts have been meagre, and the stock offering sale is small, the bulk here being held in speculators' hands. The sales are as follows: Friday, 908 bbls. at $2 for strained, $2 15 for No. 2, and $4 75 for Pale; Saturday, 170 bbls. at $2 for strained; Monday, 4,440 bbls. at $2 10@$2 15 for strained, $2 15 for No. 2, and $3 25 for No. 1; Tuesday, 435 bbls. at $2 15 for strained, and No. 2, and $2 50@$3 for No. 1; Wednesday, 184 bbls. at $2 15 for strained, and $2 25 for No. 2—all ℔ bbl. of 280 lbs.

TAR—Is in fair request for shipping purposes, and the price has improved a shade. On Saturday $1 60 was obtained, but it has since declined 5 cents, and closes steady at $1 55. Receipts for the week are small, reaching, 1,294 bbls., with sales as follows: 550 bbls. at $1 60, and 744 bbls. at $1 55 ℔ bbl.

BARRELS—The supply of empty spirit barrels continues fully fair, and demand limited. We quote only small sales from wharf at the following figures: Second hand country $2@$2 10 as they run, $2 25@$2 30 for selected and $2 50@$2 60 for new; new York, $2 60@$2 75 for second hand, and $3 75@$3 each for new, according to quantity and quality.

BEESWAX—Sells at 28 to 30 cents ℔ lb.

BEEF CATTLE—Are in small receipt, and stock light. A moderate demand exists for butchering purposes, and we quote as selling on the hoof at 9 to 11 cents ℔ lb. for net meat.

CORN MEAL.—There is a moderate retail demand, and market well supplied. Sales are being made from the granaries at $1 05@$1 10 ℔ bushel.

COTTON.—During the week just ended the market for this article has been somewhat depressed under the adverse news from abroad, and prices are a shade lower than last reported. Nearly or quite all the stock here consists of the lower grades, which are rather dull, and but little disposition exists on the part of buyers to operate at present. The finer grades are scarce, while there is a fair enquiry, and receipts would find ready purchasers. The sales are only 140 bales, as follows: 6 at 11,17 at 11¼, 12 at 11½, 20 at 12, 10 at 12¼, 43 at 12⅝, and 52 at 13 cents. The market closes as follows: Ordinary 11 cents, good ordinary 11¼@12 cents, low middling 12⅛ cents, and middling 13 cents.

IRON BANDS AND TIES for Cotton, of the most approved patterns, are in moderate stock, and sell from store at 5¼@7 cents ℔ lb, as in quantity and quality.

EGGS—Are being brought to market very freely, and are in good supply. We quote sales at 15 to 16 cents ℔ dozen.

FERTILIZERS—The market is very well supplied at present, and demand only moderate. We quote sales from store as follows: Peruvian Guano, $82 50 @$85; Pacific do, $60a$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do. $65; Phœnix do. $55; Navassa Guano, $65; Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated do. $70; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Bangh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Woolston's Phosphate, $70; Chesapeake Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $70; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone $48; do do double refined Poudrette $30; do do Nit. phosphate Lime $60; Berger & Butz's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Star Soluble Phosphate $55; Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime $48; Land Plaster $18—all ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs.

FLOUR—Receipts of Northern and Western brands are rather small, and there is but a light stock in dealers' hands. There is, however, only a limited retail demand from the trade. We refer to table for store prices, as to quantity and quality—state brands continue in moderate stock, with only a small business doing at $7 75 @$8 for superfine, and $8 25@$8 50 for family.

FISH—Rather more enquiry for Mullets, and stock very light. Sells at 5 to 6 from store at 25 to $6 for pine bbls as to size.

GRAIN—The Corn market rules a shade firmer than reported in our last, and extreme prices 2 cents better. Receipts are only about 3,800 bushels, which sold from vessel at 91@92 cents ℔ bush—the closing sale being at latter price. The stock in dealers' hands is full at present, and demand moderate. We quote from store at $1 05, sacks included.——OATS—No late receipts, in consequence of which the stock in dealer's hands has become materially reduced, and is quite light. We quote a moderate retail demand, with sales from store at 75 to 80 cents ℔ bushel.——PEAS—Continue to be brought in slowly, and there is very little stock. The price has advanced, and we quote an active demand. Several sales have taken place during the week at $1 50 to $1 75 ℔ bushel for mixed—latter price being readily obtained for large parcels.——RICE—Supply of clean is small, but sufficient for the retail demand. We quote Carolina at 7¼ to 8¼ cents ℔ lb.

HAY—Is in full stock, and only a moderate demand exists. Receipts consist of only a few lots Northern, which have sold from wharf at $1 25 ℔ 100 lbs. A lot of 136 bales Pennsylvania sold at $1 35.

LIME—Stock fully fair, and demand only in retail way. We quote from store at $1 40@$1 50 ℔ cask, as in quality.

LUMBER—Nothing new to report in this article. Market fully supplied with nearly all descriptions, and cargoes are being sold from the city mills at the following figures:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes,	$18 00 @ 19 00
" " Hayti cargoes,	18 00 @ 00 00
Full cargoes wide Boards	20 00 @ 22 00
" " flooring boards, rough	22 00 @ 23 00
Ship Stuff as ℔ specifications	23 00 @ 24 00
Deals, 3 by 9	20 00 @ 22 00
Prime River flooring	18 00 @ 20 00

MOLASSES—Demand moderate, and market fairly supplied. A cargo of 240, 7 tierces and 185 bbls *new crop* was received on Monday from Havana, but not yet sold.

PEA NUTS—Are being brought in slowly, and the market rules firm at a slight advance on last week's prices. A good demand exists, and the better qualities find quick sale. We quote sales as having been made at $2 50 for fair, $2 60@$2 65 for prime, $2 70@$2 75 for extra, and $2 75@$2 80 ℔ bushel for fancy.

POTATOES—Irish are only in light stock, and demand moderate. We continue to quote from store at $4@$4 50 for eating, and $4 50@$5 50 ℔ bbl. for planting. Sweet sell from carts at 75 to 80 cents ℔ bushel.

POULTRY—Is coming to market sparingly, and supply light. Demand good, and we quote fowls at 35@40 cents for live, and 35@45 cents each for dressed.

PROVISIONS—The BACON market for the week just closed is without change. Several small lots of North Carolina have been brought in and taken at quotations given below. There is only a small stock in dealers' hands, and a moderate demand exists. Sales at 14@15 cents for shoulders, 15a16 cents for sides, 16 cents for hog round and 16½a18 cents for hams. *Western* is in very good stock, and the demand is principally in the retail way. We quote store rates as follows: Smoked 11¼a12¼ cents for shoulders, 13a13½ cents for sides, and 16a19 cents for hams;—dry salted, 10½a11½ cents for shoulders; and 13a13½ cents for sides.——LARD—Northern is in fair stock, and we quote only a retail business doing from store at 13 to 17 cents ℔ lb.——PORK—Only a light enquiry for Northern, which the stock in store is fully sufficient to meet. See table for rates. *Fresh* sells from carts at 10 to 12½ cents ℔ lb.

SALT—Is in fair stock, and only a light demand exists. Selling in the small way from store at $1 35@$1 40 for American, and $1 45@$1 50 ℔ sack for Liverpool ground.

SHINGLES—Are being brought in slowly, but in sufficient quantities to meet the limited demand. We quote at $2 50@$3 for Common, and $4 50@$5 50 ℔ M for Contract.

TIMBER—Continues to be in moderate enquiry for mill purposes, and prices are about the same. Receipts light, reaching about 20 rafts, which sold at figures given in table.

WOOD—Is in less demand, and prices lower.—We quote by the quantity at $2 25@$2 50 for pine, $2 50@$2 75 for ash, and $3@$3 25 ℔ cord for oak.

FREIGHTS—Rule about the same as last reported to coastwise ports. Produce is offering only in small quantities at present, which is taken by the vessels now in port. See table for rates.

Rates of Freight.

	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	$0 00 @ $0 50	$ 00 @ $ 50
Tar, "	0 00 @ 00 50	00 @ 50
Spirits Turpentine, "	00 @ 1 00	00 @ 0 70
Rosin, "	00 @ 0 50	00 @ 50
Cotton, per lb	00 @ ¾	@ ¾
Cotton Goods, per bale	0 00 @ 1 00	00 @ 75
Flaxseed, per bush	00 @ 15	00 @ 16
Pea Nuts, "	" 8	00 @ 10
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 40
Tar, "	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 00	0 00 @ 80
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 50	00 @ 40
Cotton, per bale	0 00 @ 2 00	00 @ ¾
Cotton Goods, per bale	0 00 @ 75	0 00 @ 0 75
Pea Nuts, "	00 @ 10	00 @ 12
Lumber	00 00 @ 8 00	00 00 @ 7 00
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 0 @ 0 45	0 00 @ 0 40
Tar, "	0 0 @ 0 45	0 00 @ 0 40
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 90	00 @ 0 75
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 45	00 @ 40
Cotton, per bale	00 @ 2 25	00 @ ¾
Pea Nuts, per bush	00 @ 11	00 @ 00
Lumber	00 @ 8 00	6 50 @ 7 00
TO BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	60 @ 0 65
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 0 65
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 1 10
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 65
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ 00	00 @ ¾
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 @ a 10
Lumber	00 @ 00	00 @ a

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1871.

Wilmington & Onslow Railroad—Meeting for Organization.

It is with much pleasure that we announce to our friends and readers that the building of the Wilmington & Onslow Railroad is now more a matter of certainty than conjecture. Elsewhere in our columns Colonel R. H. Cowan, Chairman, notifies all of those interested that One Hundred Thousand Dollars has been subscribed to the capital stock of the Company; that five per cent. of this subscription has been paid in, and that, in accordance with the provisions of the charter, there will be a general meeting of the said subscribers in the city of Wilmington on Saturday, the 25th instant, for the purpose of organizing the said Company.

This road may be considered as an assured fact, and we congratulate the friends of the enterprise on the prospect of completion now held out before them. On the 25th instant the organization is to be effected, and we hope to see here then, on that occasion, a solid representation of the wealth and enterprise of Onslow county. Our country friends must, therefore, rally in force on that day, and all friends of the enterprise, with or without money, are earnestly requested to be present with us on that occasion.

Convention.

The people of North Carolina will admire the discretion of the Legislature in refusing to walk into the ambuscade so cunningly devised by the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts and other office-holders, and so pompously and *patriotically* fashioned by Governor CALDWELL. To save their positions and their party, these office-holders desired to take advantage of our delicate Federal relations to force a conflict of authority between the State and the General Government, or through a well-guarded fear thereof to defeat the Conservative party in the State. To promote this end Judges prostituted their official positions and the Governor usurped the veto power. The Gubernatorial ukase was fulminated against the General Assembly, and the horrors of another civil war pathetically portrayed, and even the fears of the superstitions were aroused by necromantic references to wonderful coincidence of dates and events in the history of the State.

The members of the Legislature could easily give authority by a supplemental act [illegible] advised or sp[illegible] for the ensuing fiscal year will be reported, and that an appeal will be made to the people during recess, to be relieved from the levying of taxes which must bankrupt the State.

We have frequently shown the utter impossibility of the tax-payers of North Carolina to meet the expenses of our present system of government, and demonstrated that the only speedy, practical and economical remedy was through a Convention. Some may fail to recognize the absolute necessity for changes in the fundamental law, but when the revenue bill is reported, and when they consider, in connection with it, the county and township taxes, and the numberless and heavy expenses attending the collection of money, court costs, justices' fees and others, the substantial people of the State, without regard to politics—if they place the good of North Carolina and their own prosperity above party—will demand relief through a Convention. It is just utterly impossible to continue the present expensive system of government. It is unsuited to our wants and far beyond the reach of our means. Devised my men who neither cared for the wishes or welfare of our people, nor knew how to provide for them had they desired to do so, its extravagances and corruptions have well nigh consumed the little remnant of property which our people saved from the common wreck. Its continuance will engulf the homesteads which the Constitution professes to protect. They will pass under the Sheriffs' hammer to provide for the payment of extravagant salaries, of useless officials, of a magnificent and costly system of government.

It is useless and deceptive to talk of reform through the Legislature. The men who framed the Constitution took care to entrench behind its impregnable works when they had secured the offices which they had created expressly for themselves. Every effort to drive them out, to curtail their salaries, to reduce expenses, is met at the very threshold by constitutional objections which cannot be overcome. Only by legislative amendment or through a Constitutional Convention can the remedies be applied. The first is too slow. The disease is too wasting and fatal for the remedy. The patient must die of exhaustion and depletion before its curative powers can be exercised. The last only remains. Shall it be applied?

While avoiding all excuses for any conflict of authority, the General Assembly must exhaust every power and resource it has to provide for a Convention. Ordinary difficulties will not justify it in a final adjournment without some practical action [illegible] the passage of such a [illegible] the people [illegible] have [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] machinery [illegible] rent themselves merely by parading the crimes of others as a justification for their own short comings.

We believe that the matter should be referred to the people for decision, and the mode proposed seems the most speedy and practical.

Impeachment.

We know not what Governor HOLDEN has in reserve, but his defence thus far amounts to nothing. If he has put his best foot foremost, he had better surrender his cause, confess his guilt, and seek forgiveness of those whom he has so grievously injured. A few notorious thieves and abandoned women have been whipped or otherwise punished—one dangerous character, against whom there was very great prejudice, was drowned by unknown parties; a secret organization, shown to have been organized for mutual protection and to punish noted criminals, whom a corrupt Judge and ignorant and corrupt Magistrates would not punish, has been proved to have existed in a few counties—nothing more. And for the alleged protection of these outcasts and to break up this Viligance Committee—very desirable purposes had lawful means been used—the Governor of a State, in violation of his oath, in disregard of the liberty and property of the citizens, declares two counties in a state of insurrection! He recruits an army of Tennessee cut-throats, and of men over, and boys under, the military age, under the pretence of organizing the militia. In charge of these forces he employs officers whose names are synonyms of murder, arson, debauchery and lawlessness.

In order to suppress this imaginary "insurrection," the best citizens of two counties are thrust into jail, and treated with every indignity and violence; are denied the privilege of *habeas corpus*, with the consent of an *over-timid* Judge, most of whom to this day have never been confronted with an accuser, nor charged with any crime.

Nay, to suppress this "insurrection," a citizen of another county, a violent political opponent of the Governor, against whom no charge has ever been preferred nor a complaint lodged, was arrested by armed men, carried to a distant town and incarcerated, and for weeks cruelly treated and locked up with condemned criminals in loathsome dungeons.

We have purposely remained silent during the pendency of this trial, but we would not do our duty did we not refer to the character of the witnesses introduced for the defence, and the trivial nature of their evidence. North Carolina has suffered in public estimation by the proclamations of the Governor declaring certain counties in insurrection. Many settlers, who would have added much to the material prosperity of the State, have been turned aside by the official calumnies which have been spread abroad in regard to the [illegible]ss of our people. While keeping [illegible]ts and money away by the [illegible] Governor was quartering a corps [illegible]d thieves and corruptionists upon [illegible]blic Treasury, if he had not himself a guilty connection with the railroad frauds of which he stands accused. By this means the debt of the State has been very largely increased, and the ability of the people to pay it greatly decreased. The credit of the State by this double process has been almost entirely destroyed. This trial will clear up the calumnies and establish the reputation of our people, but we fear no power can now return the stolen and misapplied bonds. The principal thieves may serve their terms in the penitentiary, but the money is gone forever.

We shall continue to watch the progress of this trial with great interest, as will every citizen of the State. We expect the testimony to vindicate our State against charges which had their origin only in an unscrupulous desire and purpose to perpetuate the power of Radicalism in North Carolina. If the head and front of the offenders has overshot the mark, he was only carrying out the plans of his vile associates, who used a "cats-paw" to pull their chestnuts out of the fire, and had it badly burned in the effort. It would be desirable if each could be made responsible for his own part in this foul conspiracy against the lives, liberties and property of our citizens. These men will reap their just reward, to the second and third generations, in the well-merited contempt in which they and theirs will be held by the people of North Carolina.

Honorable A. M. Waddell.

We are glad to learn that Hon. A. M. WADDELL, Representative in Congress from this District, was present at the organization of the House yesterday and was admitted to his seat. We congratulate the people of the District upon this result. We were primarily responsible for his nomination, and labored zealously in the *sanctum* and on the hustings for his election, and we now rejoice at his unopposed admission to his seat.

We bespeak for our new Representative the earnest support of the people, and promise for him a faithful, firm and patriotic discharge of his duty.

At the caucus of the Democratic and Conservative members of the Forty-second Congress held on Thursday evening, in which Gen. GEORGE W. MORGAN, of Ohio, was nominated for Speaker, and Col. JAS. G. BERRET, of Washington City, was nominated for Clerk, on motion of Hon. A. M. WADLELL, Major SEATON GALES was unanimously nominated for Post Master. This is a deserved compliment to a most worthy and deserving gentleman.

In the Radical caucus, held the same evening, Mr. Jones, the late Radical Congressman from the Mountain District, was defeated for Post Master, having received but eleven votes.

The Alabama Claims.

These claims are now being discussed by a High Commission appointed by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain. On the part of the United States, it is alleged that no less than 284 commercial vessels were actually destroyed during the war, as follows:

Alabama	69	St. Nicholas	3
Shenandoah	33	Calhoun	3
Florida	36	Nashville	2
Sumter	27	Boston	2
Tallahassee	27	Savannah	1
Saxony	15	Lapwing	1
Clarence	3	Echo	2
Sallie	3	York	1
Georgia	10	Conrad	1
Jeff. Davis	3	Tuscarora	1
Winslow	5	Miscellaneous	16
Chickemauga	4		
Clustee	4	Total	284
Retribution	3		

The direct loss is estimated at $100,000,000. The indirect loss, rates of insurance, detention of vessels, and vessels loaded up in ports and sold to other persons, is put down at many hundred millions more. It looks as if these claims are to be made useful in exchange for more territory in the Northwest.

Cape Fear Agricultural Association—Splendid Special Premiums.

The Navassa Guano Company of Wilmington, offer, to-day, seven attractive Special Premiums to be awarded at the next Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association. We are sure our farmers will appreciate the liberality of the Company and their timely announcement. We anticipate a spirited competition for these premiums:

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 4th, 1871.

To the President and Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association:

GENTLEMEN:—We offer the following quantities of our "AMMONIATED SOLUBLE NAVASSA PHOSPHATE" as premiums for the crop of 1871:

2000 lbs. Navassa Guano for the largest yield of Cotton from 10 acres of uplands, made by the use of our Fertilizer.

1000 lbs. Navassa Guano for largest yield of Corn per acre, for not less than 5 acres of uplands, made by use of this Guano.

1000 lbs. Navassa Guano for best yield of Wheat from 5 acres, made by use of our Fertilizer.

1000 lbs. Navassa Guano for best bale of Long Staple Cotton made by use of our Guanos.

1000 lbs. Navassa Guano for best product of Tobacco made by the use of our Soluble Guano.

500 lbs. Soluble Navassa Guano for best yield of Turnips per acre, made by use of our Fertilizer.

500 lbs. Navassa Guano for best yield of Sweet Potatoes per acre, made by the use of our Fertilizer.

Our Guano to be used, in competing for the foregoing premiums, alone, or only in combination with stable manure or vegetable matter.

Samples of the different crops named to be exhibited at the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, to be held at Wilmington in November, 1871, and decisions to be made by a Committee appointed by that Association. Yield of crops to be properly authenticated in accordance with the regulations of the Association, and the competitors required to furnish our Company with a detailed statement of their modes of application and culture, and the results obtained.

Yours very respectfully,

NAVASSA GUANO COMPANY,
of Wilmington, N. C.

An Act to Cure Certain Irregular Proceedings in the Jurisdiction of the Courts in Special Proceedings.

WHEREAS, In consequence of the great uncertainty as to the proper jurisdiction of Superior Courts before judges, and Superior Courts before the probate judges and clerks of the Superior Courts, many proceedings have in good faith been erroneously instituted in one of said Courts when they should have been instituted in another of said Courts, and in virtue of said proceedings in those cases in which judgments and decrees have been read, valuable rights have been acquired by purchasers or others, and in those cases in which judgments and decrees have not been made much costs have already accrued; now for the purpose of remedying the evils and wrongs resulting from such mistake of jurisdiction,

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That all proceedings heretofore had in the Superior Courts of this State in any action, petition, special proceeding in dower, for partition of real estate, widows' years allowance, by administrators to sell real estate to pay debts, which may have been improperly or irregularly instituted and begun in said Courts, be and are hereby in all things confirmed and made valid so far as regards the question of jurisdiction in such cases to the same extent as if such proceedings had been originally begun in the proper Court.

Sec. 2. That all such cases heretofore begun and instituted and not yet determined may be prosecuted to final judgment or decree in such courts and before the judges thereof, and jurisdiction is hereby confirmed upon said courts or the judges thereof, to hear, try and determine such cases as fully as if they had been originally instituted in said courts according to the act of the General Assembly in such case made and provided.

Sec. 3. This act shall be in force from its ratification.

(Passed final reading February 28, 1871.)

From the Fayetteville Presbyterian.

"Religious Club Houses."

MR. EDITOR:—In your paper of the 15th instant there appears an article copied from the Philadelphia "Presbyterian," in which it is alleged that Bishop Atkinson, "in sermons lately delivered, has called Presbyterian Churches Club-Houses."

Bishop Atkinson's attention having been accidentally directed to the article referred to, he requests me to say that the language therein imputed to him was never used by him either in public or in private.

It is not consistent with his views of propriety to speak contemptously of any religious denomination, and he is especially unwilling to be supposed to have done so in this instance, as he has many kind friends and near relatives, members of the Presbyterian communion, regard for whom, if not deterred by other considerations, would prevent him from speaking so disrespectfully of their houses of worship.

Though usually reluctant to reply to charges of this sort in the public prints, he has requested me to make this denial of the statement alluded to, lest his failure to do so might be misunderstood.

You will oblige by requesting the "Philadelphia Presbyterian" and the "Christian Observer" to contradict this statement, which seems to have been originally made or published by them, upon what they must now admit to have been insufficient authority.

Respectfully,

JOHN WILDER ATKINSON.

Wilmington, Feb. 21, 1871.

There is a prairie in Arkansas covered with salt some three or four inches in depth. All about the source of the Arkansas river are salt springs. In one place a crust or rock of solid salt has been formed over one hundred and sixty acres of land. The water of the springs near are so salt that if the hands are thrust in them and suffered to dry in the air, they become as white as snow with the incrustation.

Mrs. Partington was asked, "What church do you go to?" "To any paridoxical church," said the old lady, looking over her spectacles, "where the divine word is dispensed with."

HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

SENATE CHAMBER, March 1, 1871.

Joe Harvey, colored, a witness for respondent, testified that last Christmas a year ago, he gave a frolic and had some twenty there, enjoying and behaving themselves. Some disguised men came, bursted open door, run in, shot off guns and pistols. Asked for Damon Holt. In running after him they knocked my little baby out of my wife's arms, it fell on the floor and they ran over it, stepped on it, and injured it so that it died in about a week. They took Damon Holt, Green Freeman and Jerry Lynch out and whipped them. Troubled no one else.

On cross examination by Mr. Merrimon, he stated that he saw one of the men put his feet on the baby, but don't know whether he mashed on it or not. The baby was injured inside from the fall and running over by the men, and died in a week. Never was sick before. Did not have a doctor to see her.

Polly Gappins, a witness for the respondent, testified.

Questioned by Mr. McCorkle.

I am forty-six years of age, live in Alamance county. A little over a year ago, some disguised persons came to my house and pulled it down. I have six in family. Seven men came, dressed in white pants and robbins, with horse hair beard. I and my daughter Julia were sitting up by the fire. It was the coldest night of the winter, though I didn't get cold, I was so mad I could not. We heard a noise out doors, and Caroline looked out and said the Ku-Klux were coming. They came up and knocked. Julia said "come in, or scratch under." They told us to come out, that they were going to pull down the house. We went out, and they pulled down the house to the bottom log. I said "pretty work for my neighbors to do." I knew every one, David Foust, John and George Barbee, Gaston Stafford, Joseph Petty, (and others named) all white.

Cross-examined by Mr. Merrimon.

Question. What is your occupation.

Answer. I staid at home and attended to my own business. I was never married. Have had seven children.

Q. How many negro children?

A. Not but one, I thank you. I did not keep common brothel. I kept a decent house, my neighbors will testify so. If any body says anything else, they say false. I got out a warrant against the boys, before Justices Strout and Holt, but it seems like they were afraid to do justice—they dismissed the case. I had four of them bound over to keep the peace.

Wm. S. Bradshaw, a witness for the respondent, testified.

Questioned by Mr. McCorkle.

I am fifty-four years of age, lived in Alamance, near Graham, was a magistrate of the township. Have been magistrate about two years. I know Matilda Puryear. The day after her husband was taken off, she came to me to get advice. She told me about their taking him off, and I asked her why it was done. She said she did'nt know, unless it was because of his treatment to her. I was a member of the White Brotherhood, joined early in 1869. John R. Stockard came to my house one day and said to me that he had heard members of the order were going to make a raid on the Mayor of Graham, (W. A. Albright,) and asked me to go and see my brother, James Bradshaw, and stop it. I did so, and that was the last I heard of it. Stockard was a member. I can't tell how many belonged to the order. I never attended but two meetings. Jasper Woods was chief of the camp. Don't know what has become of Woods; he left the county. The witness here mentions a number of persons who belonged to the order, and described disguises. Last meeting I attended was in April or May. No orders or decrees made that night. At first meeting it was proposed to go on a demonstration towards Greensboro', but the chief said if any of them did go, and any violence was done, the order would not be responsible for it. Colored people were not allowed to join the order. Jacob Long was the chief of the county. Don't know how many camps there were in county. I knew of some who belonged to the order outside of my camp. Some of the men Kirk arrested belonged to the order. I can't say that all did. Some others belonged to the Constitutional Union Guard. (The witness here mentions several of the persons arrested by Kirk who belonged to the order.) I don't know of any indictment against any of the members. I had no connection with the order when I had qualified as Magistrate. Never saw but one man disguised, and that was the night I was at meeting, when some persons were initiated.

Cross-examination by Mr. Merrimon.

The Leagues existed before the Ku Klux. I took no oath to commit crime or violate the laws. It was no part or design of the organization to overthrow the State or Federal government, or to deprive the colored people of their rights under the law. Obligation would not bind me not to discharge my every duty as an officer. I would issue a warrant to any one when applied to, to black as well as white.—Would grant a warrant to arrest a member of the order as soon as any one else. I never attended but two meetings, but had I have been an active member my obligation to the order would by no means prevent me from doing my duty as an officer to all men and the government. As to Puryear's wife, when she came to me and said they had taken her husband away, I asked her why they did it, and she answered she did not know, unless it was because of his treatment to her. I asked what was the matter. She said that he had whipped her severely last Monday, and had loaded his gun, and said that he was loading it specially to shoot her with. I told her to go back and treat her husband well, and live like a man and wife should. She said she was afraid to go back, and asked me to go over there and do something for her. I got several gentlemen and went on over. Before getting there I told her to go on to the house, and we would go around through the woods, so as to search about for him. She again said she was afraid to go, for fear he would kill her. But she told us at my house, that when he had whipped her, she threatened him with the Ku-Klux and the Jaw-hawkers, saying that she would have him killed for his treatment to her. We went on up to her house, but did not find him. I asked the men what I should do, and, as some federal troops were then at the Shops, they suggested that I write to the officer relative to the matter. That was the last thing I did about it. Had I not have written to this officer, I would have arrested the woman on account of this threat, and the bad feeling between them.

The feelings between the races were good. No opposition to the execution of the laws at all. Any injured party could get a State's warrant when they wanted it. I did not take other steps about the Puryear matter, because I did not know how to go about it.

Generally, whenever parties were whipped, they were bad people. It was no part or design of the order, that members should get on juries and give false verdicts, swear falsely, or anything of the kind. It required no violation of the law.

Court adjourned.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

SENATE CHAMBER, March 2, 1871.

Joseph Harvey, col., called on behalf of the respondent and testified.

I live in Alamance county, near the Company Shops. About two years ago, at night, some disguised men came to my house, bursted open the door and came in. I sick at the time. They caught me; took me out, tied me, carried me about a mile. Tied me to a tree, and each one gave me five licks apiece. (There were twelve of them. They again gave me three licks apiece. They then put a rope around my neck, threw it over a limb, and drew me off the ground; kept me so until I was unconscious. When I came too two men were standing by me hold me up, and one had his hand on my left breast. They cursed me and said I was just playing possum. Three of them again gave me five licks each. When they first carried me out of the house some of them went in. When I got back to my wife and child—five months old—I found the child was severely struck about the nose, from which it died in a short time. My wife was also struck severely over the head, and she still suffers from it. They accused me of striking a white woman and knocking down a white man. I had them before two magistrates Messrs, Hardin and Albright, who bound the parties over to court; and that was the last of it. I thought at the time I knew them, but now think I was mistaken.

At first on cross-examination, the witness denied having ever been convicted of stealing, but upon close questioning, acknowledged that he was convicted by a jury, but Judge Tourgee granted him a new trial, and that was the last he ever heard of it. It was after this that he was whipped.

I suffered about as much from the whipping as a man would who had been whipped before. I have been whipped at various times before. Have been charged with stealing frequently. Dont know how many times I have been whipped. I carried them before Justices Hardin and Albright, who, after hearing the case, discharged them. I then went to Solicitor Bulla, who sent me to the Grand Jury. That was the end it. I don't know who did it, but I think those whom I had arrested knew. I can't say who struck my wife and child—it was done that night. I worked for Hardy Wright, a white man. He never settled with me, only paid me a little along. I belonged to the League I did not call white people to see my child, as there was very much indifference between the whites and the blacks. The whites employed the blacks—wanted them to work for them, but white people didn't like the black people much.

Porter Mebane, col., a witness on behalf of respondent, testified:

Last fall one year ago, I was at home, and one night some disguised persons came, bursted open the door, took me out, carried me about a quarter of a mile, stripped me naked, forming a ring around me and gave me, I reckon, three hundred licks. They cut skin badly. They said they whipped me because I belonged to the Union League. They were dressed in white, with horns.

Sally Holt, a witness for respondent, testified:

I lived in Alamance. About twelve months ago, one night, some disguised men came to my house, there were five of them; stayed a few moments and talked awhile, and then took two boys, who were there on a visit out and kept them awhile. The boys soon returned and got their coats. These men did not whip the boys nor do anything wrong. The boys names were Alson Shoe and Lewis Baines.

Some time after that they came again. I and my family were gone. They broke open my door and carried some of my things out. That was all they did.

I have been married. Have two girls—one of them has had a child, she was never married. I did not keep a bawdy house. The boys had their coats off because they were playing, and were warm.

Polly Holt, daughter of Sally Holt, testified and substantiated what her mother said.

Ned Stroud, colored, a witness for respondent, testified:

That in December, 1869, a body of disguised men went to his house, called him out, made him and his family take everything they had in the house out doors, build up a large fire, and then whipped him quite badly. Told him if he said anything about it they would kill him. There were some sixteen of them—all had horses. Never have seen any since. No indictment, because I knew nothing about it, and was afraid if I did they might come back.

Green Murray, colored, testified to being at his son's, about a year ago, at a frolic, when disguised men came, caught Green Freeman, Jerry Lynch, and Damon Holt, took them out and whipped them. His son's child was hurt, from which it died.

Alphonzo Guerringer, a witness for respondent, testified:

One night Wm. Guerringer came by my house and asked me to go to the debating society with him. We started, and before getting there I heard an unnatural voice. I asked him what it was. He said he didn't know. I heard it again. Presently two men, or things disguised in white, with long things on top, jumped right up in front of us, and came at us just so (witness raising his arms up like he was going to fly.) William put down the road and I right after him. They caught me, and I said, "friends, what you got me for; I ain't done nothing to anybody?" They carried me down in the woods, said they were going to hang me. They got a withe, tied it around my neck and pulled me up a little. They then let me down and told me they were going to hang me, to get down and pray. And I did get down and prayed my best. I got up, they hung me up again, but did not hurt me. They then told me to run, and I said "legs, save my body if you can," and you ought to have seen me get away. They came to my father's after that, asked for water, got it and then left.

I never charged anybody with it. They did not say they got after me because I said something ugly to an old lady. I never said anything ugly to anyone—I always loved them too much for that. They just done it fur, I thought.

L. B. Holt testified on behalf of respondent, that about first of last March, one night, some disguised men came to his house, called him up, said they had whipped Ham Briem, a negro near by, and said tell W. A. Albright that Outlaw was hung, and others had to be hung—they understood he was organizing a force to devastate the country. I did not know any of them.

Ham Briem, col., testified on behalf of respondent that disguised men went to his house about the first of March, 1870, took him out and whipped him. They ran his family out of doors. His daughter was in child-bed, and they frightened her so she jumped up and ran out.

They never charged me with stealing. Never was whipped before. Never offered to kiss a decent white woman, but that was what they told me they whipped me for.

James H. Holt testified on behalf of respondent that about the twentieth of December, 1869, about 12 o'clock one night, while he was sleeping in his office at his mills in Alamance county he heard a noise, got up, looked out, and saw some men at the office where Mr. Siddle, one of his employes, slept. I saw one person disguised. I heard some hollowing. Next morning I saw where Siddle had been whipped. He remained in the county several months and then went South.

When I saw him the next morning I asked him what they whipped him for. He said for using some obscene language in the presence of some ladies, and for living in adultery with another man's wife. Siddle was a man of bad moral character; very lewd. He was a Democrat.

Question—Did he say who they were who whipped him?

Answer—He said that he thought he recognized Mr. Gabriel Leigh, the treasurer of the North Carolina Railroad. He did not deny using the language; tried to apologize to me for it, but said that he did not recollect it. Mr. Leigh is a man of good moral character, and is a Republican.

J. C. Wilkinson, testified on behalf of respondent, to having seen and talked with some disguised men one night at Leesburg, Caswell county, about one year ago. They said they were after a certain colored magistrate by name of David Johnson. They came from the direction of Hillsboro',

Samuel White, colored, testified on behalf of respondent, that some disguised men went to his house and whipped him one night, "to put him on an equality with white folks." And they said I eat with the white folks. I lived in Chatham. I recognized three of them—Dan Foust, John Barbee and Cicero McPherson, from Alamance. I live just in Chatham.

John Overman, testified to being at home one night about twelve months ago, with his wife and child. Some disguised men came, broke open door, took me out and whipped me. They cut off one side of my hair, and the opposite side of my whiskers. All struck too licks apiece. I know one—Cicero McPherson, of Alamance.

Cross-examination.

Cicero McPherson told me they whipped me because I was pitching around a woman—they charged me with keeping a woman. It was true. My wife complained of me a little. Have not quit it yet.

Re-direct.

I never indicted any one, did not think it worth while.

Re-cross examination.

I thought I deserved all I got.

Alfred White, colored, testified to having been whipped by men disguised, and with horns. Accused me of talking impertinently to white people. I keep a mill. They said I was guilty of staying with some white woman, but I didn't. Some white women live near my mill, who are bad characters, one of whom has had black children.

James Cole testified to having been whipped by men disguised, and with horns, in the fall of 1869. Said it was for keeping a girl—Martha Parish. It was true.

Wm Stout tesified to having seen men disguised and with horns, the time they whipped Sam White. Recognized one as John Barbee.

Henry Holt, colored, testified to having been whipped by men disguised and with horns, in the fall of 1869. They accused me of cursing white people, and said they had come from Greensboro' that night to settle with me.

Joseph McAdams testified that he lives in Alamance, is forty-nine years old. One night a coffin, the usual size, was put at his door. On one end was written, "Hold your tongue or this will be your home." On another place, "Alive to-day, and dead to-morrow." I heard them in my yard. After they left I got up and went out to fasten my dog. As I opened the door the coffin commenced sliding in. I kicked it off to one side and went out and fastened the dog. I am a republican.

Court adjourned.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

SENATE CHAMBER, March 3, 1871.

George A. Brown, a witness for respondent, testified.

I am 28 years of age, reside in Wilkes county. I am Superior Court Clerk of the county. I know the general character of Col. Geo. W. Kirk. I was an officer in his command during the late war in 1864-'65. Know nothing of him before or since. He was Colonel of the 3d regiment N. C. Mounted Infantry, U. S. troops. They were regular troops. His character in his command was that he war an honest, high minded man, and a brave, daring soldier. He was a kind, humane officer to his soldiers and the prisoners he captured. I was first sergeant-major, then first lieutenant, and served at times as adjutant. I belonged to the Confederate army, and deserted and went over to Tennessee and joined Kirk's command. I went to Kirk about the first part of 1864. There was no charge against me for stealing a trunk of a citizen. I did not do it, nor did not compromise by paying for it. I was conscripted into the Confederate army in 1862, and not feeling that I was under any obligations to stay, I left soon after reaching the command where I was sent, in the army of Northern Virginia. After I left the army I staid about in Wilkes until '64, when I joined Kirk.

Green Lankford, a witness for the respondent, testified:

I live in Alamance, am 72 years old.—About one year ago seven disguised men came to my house one night and dragged me and my wife out of bed. They carried me a short distance and gave me fifteen lashes. They were dressed in white clothes, streaked with horns and some with snouts on their mouths. I was hit fifteen licks on the naked skin. Q. What they whipped you for, did you not hear them say. A. They said my wife had it done, but I don't know whether that was so or not. They didn't say any more than that she had it done.

J. C. Ringstaff, a witness for the respondent, testified.

I live in Alamance county. In October, 1869, some disguised men came to my house, broke open the door, came in, asked me my name. I told them; they said I was the man they wanted. They then said that they heard I was going to Polly Gappin's, and if so, I must stop it. All dressed in white and had horns. About 22d December, 1869, they came again. I went at home. They went in the house and carried some things out, but did no damage to anything. They left a notice: "If you don't leave the county in twenty days you will pass as if it was from life to death." My gun was carried off. I found the pieces in William McVey's yard. About the 8th January, 1870, they came again. I was from home again. They left notice, "If this house is not cleared of all persons in three days not a log will lay on the other." I soon after left the county and went to MacDowell. I thought I knew some of them. Daniel Foust, Geo. Barbee, and others. I got out a warrant for these men, had them before a magistrate and bound over to court. It was then dropped, at least I never heard anything more about it. I had been going to Polly Gappins'. She kept a bad house. I have been there a great many times. I went there to see the women. "I was guilty of one of the women." I kept up the visiting about three years. I lived about a half mile from there. I went to Court and talked with Solicitor Bulla, but never went before a grand jury.

Wm. McVey, a witness for respondent, testified:

I live in Alamance, am fifty-three years of age. I live about a quarter of a mile from J. C. Ringstaff's. The disguised men came to my house one night, about the same time they went to Ringstaff's, and told me to tell Ringstaff if he did not leave in twenty days, he would be dead, dead, dead, dead. They were dressed in long white gowns, with high heads or things, with horns—they looked way up yonder. I found the gun; it was in my yard, broken. The women went out doors that night and found it. I did'nt go out, I was a little dubious of them—they certainly were skeery looking things. They treated me very respectful—just like gentlemen.

Dr. John A. Moore, a witness on behalf of respondent, testified:

I reside at the Company Shops, in Alamance county. I am a physician. Was a Conservative member of the last General Assembly. I knew Corliss. He was a teacher of a colored school at the Shops. I got home one Saturday night during the session of the Legislature. Had not been in bed long before I heard a noise. I looked out, and saw a white object going by my gate. I got up, dressed and walked out, but saw or heard nothing more. The next morning I was called to dress Corliss' wounds. He was whipped very badly.—He left there about two weeks afterwards. I was a member of the White Brotherhood. I did not know, until the revelations last summer, that there were twenty five members in the county. I joined in a small shop, near my house. John Dixon initiated me.

I was in Graham on one occasion to attend a sick child of Col. Wm. Albright.—It was the 8th of January, 1870. I had just stepped into Mr. James Hunter's store, when Mr. James E. Boyd called me from across the street; I went over. He asked me if I had heard the news. I asked what news. He said the Ku Klux were going to suspend Shoffner's writ of *habeas corpus* that night. I said it would never do it must be stopped. He asked me if I would undertake to stop it. I said I would, and he told me they (the K. K.) would assemble at Gilbreth's bridge. He said he was going to Greensboro', to be out of the county. Boyd told me to go to Mr. James Bradshaw's and get him to go with me. I then went to the Shops, and towards dusk I started to the bridge. It was a very cold night. I went to Bradshaw's, saw him, and told him what I wanted, and he said he would assist me, and have it stopped. I went on then some five miles from the bridge, and there met some five or six men—coming from the direction of Newland's factory. I asked them if they were going to the bridge. They said yes. I said it won't worth while, that Shoffner won't at home. One said that they had ridden thirty or forty miles to take part in the matter and did not like being disappointed. Said if I deceived them they would get after me. None of them disguised. All strangers to me. I did not know any of them. I did not want to know them, because I was afraid I might be called upon to testify against them, and I did not want to know them. I don't recollect the obligation. It was to keep secrets of the Order. No part of the Order to keep the colored people from enjoying all their rights under the laws,—I understood that, when violations of the law took place, stealing, &c., and the courts failed to punish them, the Order was to take all such in hand. I understood it to be nothing more than a vigilance committee.

The witness was here asked about his testimony last Summer, in which he said that he met Mr. Fred Strudwick and—Hedspeth, in the crowd who were on their way to kill Shoffner.

He said: I wanted to make an explanation upon that point last summer before the Supreme Court, and was refused. I will do so now. When I arrived at Mr. Bradshaw's that evening, I asked him out to the gate. He told me he had some friends in the house who had just come on a fox hunt. I walked in, and there found Mr. Strudwick and Mr. Hedspeth. That is what I intended to have said last summer. I did not know one of the party I met on the road. When I left Mr. B's, he accompanied me to the gate, and then it was I told him my business, and he said it must and should be stopped. Shoffner was Senator. He left as soon as the legislature adjorned, for Indiana. John Frotlinger was chief of my camp, Jacob Long chief of the county. [The witness then mentioned the names of several who were members of the Order.]

It was not part of the Order to overthrow the State or Federal governments, or in any way to disturb the colored people in the enjoyment of their political and civil rights under the laws. Nor was it a part for members to get on juries and give false verdicts, or swear falsely, in favor of members. I am generally acquainted with the people of the county, and the feelings between both races were friendly. I never knew of any colored people being discharged, or refused employment on account of politics. I know of some white people. A number of men were turned off from employment on the N. C. R. R., because they were Conservatives.

Jacob Whitesell, a witness for respondent, testified to having been a member of the White Brotherhood, attended several meetings, and was in the crowd who whipped Bill Long and Carter Corsey, colored. The object of the order was to punish offenders against the laws, where the Courts did not. Long and Corsey were whipped for stealing.

Daniel Whitesell, a witness for the respondent, testified to having been a member of the White Brotherhood, attended several meetings, and was on the raids when Daniel Jordan and Bill Long, both colored, were whipped. The object was to put down stealing, and barn-burning.—Both whipped for stealing.

Premium Hams.

The following recipes for curing 1,000 pounds pork hams took the several premiums offered by the Maryland State Agricultural Society at its exhibition in 1858:

First Premium.—Mix 2½ lbs. saltpetre, finely powdered, ½ bushel fine salt, 3 lbs. brown sugar, ½ gallon molasses. Rub the meat with the mixture; pack with skin down, Turn over once a week and add a little salt. After being down three or four weeks, take out, wash, and hang up two or three weeks until it is dry. Then smoke with hickory wood three or four weeks; then bag, or pack away in a cool place—in chaff or hay. Examine occasionally, and renew dry packing material.—*Thomas Love.*

Second Premium.—The meat after being cut out must be rubbed, piece by piece, with very finely powdered saltpetre, on the flesh side and where the leg is cut off, a tablespoonful (not heaped) to each ham, a dessertspoonful to each shoulder, and about half that quantity to each middling and jowl; this must be rubbed in.—Then salt it, by packing a thin coating of salt on the flesh side of each piece, say a half inch thick; pack the pieces on a scaffolding, or a floor with strips of plank laid a few inches apart all over it, (that is under the meat); the pieces must be packed skin side down, in the following order: 1st layer, hams; 2d, shoulders; 3d, jowls; 4th middlings—take the spare ribs out of the middlings. If the hogs are very fat, pare the fat carefully from the flesh side of the ham. The meat must not be frozen. It must lie in this wise six weeks if the weather is mild, eight if very cold—the brine being allowed to run off freely. The smoking is an entirely different matter, and will require personal instructions to the persons entrusted with the smoke-making.—*J. Howard McHenry.*

Mrs. Lydia Studley who, at the age of 70 years, was convicted of the murder by poison of her husband has been pardoned out of the Rhode Island State Prison, of which she has been an inmate for about 12 years. One Jones who married her years ago also died from the effects of arsenic.